

WILLIE MCGEE WINS NEW STAY

— See Pages 3 and 4 —

He Can Be Saved

AN EDITORIAL

ANOTHER CHANCE to free Willie McGee, framed Negro, from the hands of the Mississippi legal lynch-ers, has just been won.

Thus the world-wide save McGee movement has for the moment succeeded in delaying this legal murder.

It remains now for the American people to step up the demand for McGee's liberation to tremendous heights. The Supreme Court which will decide whether to hold a hearing on the new evidence is the same court which refused to halt the recent mass killings of the Martinsville, Va. frameup victims. Enormous public protest, above all to President Truman, can halt this coldblooded execution.

Cosmic Ray Research Wins Soviet Prize

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Barcelona Strike Spreads, 1,000 Jailed

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Demo Leader Asks OK for 3% Sales Tax

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Edition

2,500 DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON DEMAND PEACE

By Joseph North and Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Delegates from 36 states, estimated at 2,500, descended upon Washington today to demand that the U. S. Government wage peace not war. A committee headed by Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, left with the State Depart-

MacA ASKS MORE TROOPS TO CARRY WAR TO CHINA

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ment a communication addressed to Secretary of State Dean Acheson insisting that his first responsibility was to guarantee the success of the four-power talks in Paris.

"We urge with maximum force and concern that you and whole department make as the first and most essential task the carrying out of a successful conference," the statement said. "However fruitful, it cannot solve all the deep troubles of the world; but we are sure that the only way to begin is to begin."

Dr. Philip Morrison, Cornell atomic scientist, announced that at a meeting of sponsors this morning plans were worked out for a nationwide congress to be held in Chicago, June 1 and 2. The proposal put forward by the sponsors was subject to ratification by the delegates.

Dr. Morrison described how the American Peace Crusade, which is the name of the movement, was born only six weeks ago when a few persons interested in blocking the course toward war met in a restaurant in New York.

As a result of that meeting, he said, these delegates, representing hundreds of thousands, have come to Washington. In the short time remaining between now and June 1, he said, it is the aim of this movement to reach "many millions."

The principles for which the delegates are lobbying are among Congressmen and government officials were summed up as follows:

- Put an end to the fighting in Korea and make peace with China.
- Opposition to rearming Germany and to all rearmament. "We applaud the projected Big Four parley and call for an immediate and effective agenda in order to neutralize and demilitarize Germany and Japan, and reduce all armaments and ban the atombomb."

- "We call for an end to policies and acts of discrimination against the Negro people in the Army and all walks of life."

- "We defend civil liberties and above all the right and moral obligation to advocate peace."

- Opposition to UMT and extension of the draft.

- Safeguarding and improving the standard of living of the American people.

Dr. Morrison revealed that the Peace Crusade, encouraged by the effectiveness of the peace ballot as a means of mobilizing peace sentiment, plans to make full use of that method in preparation for the Chicago congress.

Youth, women, and Negro people were especially conspicuous in the delegations at the Capitol and the congressional offices.

Among the delegates was Mrs. Edith Lampkin, aged 20, a Negro wife of Akron, whose husband is listed as missing in Korea.

A Negro mother from Detroit is here. On Friday her son will be inducted, she said.

A white youth of 18, son of a Pittsburgh steel worker, who will be inducted next week was also among the delegates.

There were many workers, especially coal miners. A cowboy from New Mexico was among the delegates.

A committee, led by Rev. Dudley Burr, called at the Justice Department to protest, among other things, the prosecution of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and other leaders of the Peace Information Center for their peace activity.

The group also raised the issue of discrimination against the Negro people, the failure of the Justice Department to defend the

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Johnston Says 'No'

An Editorial

CALLING FOR "EQUAL SACRIFICE," President Truman's economic stabilization director, Eric Johnston has just slugged the 200,000 members of the CIO and AFL packing house workers unions.

Waving the banners of the "free world" in their faces, he has told them that they cannot have the 11 cents an hour wage increase which they won from the profit-gorged meat-packing trust.

It seems that it would be "inflationary" if these 200,000 American wage workers and their families are able to stave off a little bit of the slash in their diet resulting from the soaring cost of living.

According to this White House agent, it is not at all inflationary if the Chicago meat corporations make a 63 percent increase in profit during 1950—nearly double since the MacArthur war on Korea.

Eric Johnston is a noted salesman of the idea of "progressive capitalism." Now we know what he means by it—progressively rising profits for the trusts and progressively worse living for the American workers.

JOHNSTON'S BRUTAL RULING is directly connected with the wage agreement which Emil Rieve, CIO leader of the striking textile workers, says he has in his pocket. This contract was wrung from the profit-gorged textile corporations by a determined four-weeks strike staged by the textile workers.

If Johnston says the packing house workers can only get 3 cents of their promised 11 cents, what happens to the 12 cents which the textile workers are about to win?

Estimates are that under the government's 10 percent ceiling formula, the textile workers can't get more than 1 cent an hour increase.

It is plain that two great groups of organized workers, the CIO textile and CIO packing workers face a common struggle in the immediate future.

It is at the same time the vital struggle of every member of the CIO, AFL, railroad brotherhoods, miners and independent unions.

It is obvious that Labor is not going to win this fight to get wage increases to keep from sinking into semi-starvation and pauperism without determined and UNITED action. The packing house union leaders say they will strike against the Johnston ruling. Such a decision would have the support of the entire labor movement and the country as a whole.

THUS FAR, THE LEADERS of the CIO and AFL in the United Labor Committee have been merely haggling with the government and Big Capital in the "mobilization" machinery over the percentage of wage freeze—10 percent or 12. They

have not challenged the wage-freeze principle as such from top to bottom.

In fact, after they accurately branded the entire "mobilization" set-up as dominated by Big Capital for the sake of enormous super-profits, they are now ready to crawl back into this set-up if they can get certain mild concessions. They want the government agencies in the "mobilization" effort to have the right to discuss grievances.

But even this mild request has been scornfully rejected by the Big Capital representatives. They see no "need" now to make such concessions. They have the Taft-Hartley law for whose repeal the Truman forces and the top union officials have done nothing in Congress.

THE TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP faces a crossroads. It will be surely driven down to semi-starvation levels, to speed-up and loss of bargaining rights if it swallows the fake "emergency" based on a pro-war foreign policy. The unions cannot accept the "Soviet menace" fake and successfully resist the rising attack by Wall Street on their wages and working conditions.

The time is urgent for brass-tacks cooperation among all CIO and AFL locals with the independent unions for a common no-wage-cut, no-wage-freeze struggle. Big Capital is firmly united; why not the 15,000,000 members of the organized trade unions?

MacA Asks for More Troops to Carry War To China's Borders

Gen. Douglas MacArthur yesterday renewed his demand for more troops to carry the war to the Chinese borders, and bluntly asserted that the war in Korea will continue.

In a copyrighted cabled interview with Hugh Baillie, president of United Press, MacArthur took issue with his field commander, Lt. Gen. Ridgway. Ridgway had declared in Korea that the termination of the war at the 38th Parallel would mean a "tremendous victory."

MacArthur said yesterday that there are "no natural defense features anywhere near its (the parallel's) immediate vicinity."

In an obvious attempt to scuttle any possible move for peace in Korea, MacArthur said that more troops will be needed even to stabilize his lines at the 38th Parallel. By a not-so-strange coincidence, he added that with such a "sizable force," he could "drive" back again to the Yalu River, and "hold that river."

MacArthur's statement was in reply to a single question by the United Press: "How many troops would be required to hold the 38th Parallel inviolate?"

In Washington, war-eager members of Congress in both parties

rushed to agree with the General that the conflict should be extended in Asia.

Sen. Herman Welked (R-Ida), said MacArthur should either be empowered to "fight this war as he sees fit" or the U. S. should "pick up our men and come home."

Sen. John L. McClellan, Arkansas Dixiecrat, complained that "it doesn't make sense that MacArthur's forces are not permitted to 'destroy' life and property in China."

Rep. Laurie C. Battle (D-Ala), complained: "We must have an objective in mind which has not as yet been defined."

RHEE FOR MORE WAR

MacArthur's stand on continuing the war was also hailed by Sae Sun Kim, charge d'affaires for the Syngman Rhee fascist gang in Washington.

MacArthur concluded his cable

to Baillie with pressure on the U. S. government and the United Nations to give formal approval for such a drive toward China, declaring that "the problem involved requires much more fundamental decisions than are within my authority or responsibility to make as the military commander—decisions which must not ignore the heavy cost in allied blood which a protracted and indecisive campaign would entail."

Thus MacArthur proposed a duplication of his ill-fated "home by Christmas" drive of four months back, in which he made his first attempt to penetrate to the Chinese borders.

He appeared also to be offering the prospect of a swift war against China with an enlarged army, as against the "stalemate" in Korea which he had earlier predicted.

Angry Packing Workers Set to Strike as Gov't Denies Pay Hike

By Carl Hirsch

CHICAGO, March 15.—It looks like we hit the bricks, Harold Nielson, district director of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers declared here today, commenting on the government refusal to approve a wage boost. Nielson declared that the big locals in this district have already set up strike committees and are making other active preparations for a walkout on March 25. "The workers are plenty hot about Eric Johnston's decision," he reported. (Johnston's Truman's Wage Stabilizer had refused to okay the wage hike yesterday).

Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters, said:

"Johnston is telling us to surrender and we say, Nuts!"

He declared the 10-man joint committee of the two packinghouse unions would meet here to work out next steps for a strike involving some 250,000 workers across the nation. Said Gorman:

"We don't agree, whether in peace or war, that where a contract is negotiated in the ordinary process of collective bargaining, that the government has any right to say that contract can't go into effect."

Gorman blasted Johnston's statement that he was unable to grant the wage increase under the law as "a lot of poppycock."

"He has done it and he can do it," the AFL Packinghouse Union leader stated. "We are sure as hell

not in accord with his theory."

Gorman declared there is little doubt that the packinghouse workers will go out on strike on March 25, the date the new agreement with the packers become void if not approved by the government. The agreements provide for 9 cents an hour across the board, plus an average of 2½ cents for the various wage brackets.

Hongchon Occupied by MacA Troops

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops yesterday entered Hongchon, in central Korea, with only rearguard actions by the Korean defenders reported.

Correspondents with the invading troops reported that the town of Hongchon was now only a battered collection of straw and rubble, testimony to the destruction wrought by American bombers. This one-time town of 15,000, said one correspondent, was 50 percent wiped out, while most of the buildings still standing were only gutted skeletons.

Three fighter planes of MacArthur's forces were destroyed yesterday, it was reported, as a result of ground fire.

Demo Leader Calls for OK of 3% Sales Tax

ALBANY, March 15. — Assemblyman Irwin Steingut, Democratic leader, was reported today to be making frantic efforts to whip recalcitrant legislators into line behind the Dewey-Impeller three percent sales tax deal. The bill comes up for a vote in both houses tomorrow, last day of the session.

Though the Democrats were forced by public opposition to introduce a so-called substitute bill—one percent payroll tax—they have not publicly reversed their original position against a sales tax. Steingut, it was learned today, spoke to many legislators demanding they vote for the sales tax, although last week he told the Daily Worker he was opposed.

When Oscar Ward, warfare director of the Furriers Joint Council, submitted arguments to him

against the tax, he replied: "Yes, yes, that's old stuff. I'm for the bill."

Delegates representing progressive-led unions are expected to come to Albany tomorrow in a last-minute effort to block the bill.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP executive secretary, warned legislators that their vote on this "vital bread and butter issue" will be remembered by every voter.

Republican leaders have said they would reject the payroll tax unless the Democrats accept both the sales and payroll taxes and leave the choice to the Board of Estimate in New York City.

Cosmic Ray Researchers Win Awards in USSR

MOSCOW, March 15.—Two Soviet scientists were awarded 1950 Stalin prizes today for research in the field of cosmic rays. Awards were made for work in aerodynamics, organic chemistry, experimental biology, agriculture, medicine and philosophy. First prize

in physics was awarded to Prof. Dmitry Vladimirovich Skobeltsyn nuclear physicist of Moscow University and director of the Physics Institute of the Academy of Sciences.

Skobeltsyn was awarded 200,000 rubles "for discovery and investigation of electronic nuclear showers and the nuclear cascade in cosmic rays."

(The Moscow Radio, heard in

London, said that Prof. Nikolai Alexeyevich Dobrotin and Georgi Timofeyevich Zatspin shared the prize with Skobeltsyn).

A prize of 100,000 rubles was given to Prof. Yakov Terletsky, likewise a physicist of Moscow University for "work on the theory of induction accelerators and the origin of cosmic rays."

The newspaper Izvestia said of the award to Skobeltsyn:

"The work of Academician Skobeltsyn with his collaborators again graphically confirmed that researches in the field of nuclear science, which the learned lackeys of imperialism are trying to make a bugbear for the whole of mankind, are directed by Soviet scientists toward unravelling the mysteries of the structure of matter and the expansion of the material map of the world."

Willie McGee Wins Stay Until Supreme Court Acts

WASHINGTON, March 15.—U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black today granted a stay of execution for Willie McGee, Negro worker who had been scheduled to die in Mississippi's electric chair next Tuesday. Black said he was granting the stay "pending final action by this court on a cer-

CP Leader Answers a State Senator

By Carl Hirsch

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.—In a stormy legislative hearing on the Illinois version of Maryland's notorious Ober Law, Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois, was briefly taken into custody by the Senate here yesterday.

Lightfoot was arrested "for contempt of the Senate" after he stood up to the abuse of Sen. Clyde C. Trager, of Peoria, and declared that he didn't relish "being grilled by a lyncher."

The Negro leader lashed back at Trager for what he said were warmongering questions as to what Lightfoot would do in case of war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

"Would you bear arms against
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tificate of certiorari." Attorneys for McGee will have until March 20 to file a petition for certiorari (or review), it was explained. If the petition is filed by March 20 the stay will be continued until the Supreme Court decides whether or not to review the case. The state of Mississippi was represented by J. P. Coleman, its Attorney General, who argued that the High Court should not interfere. Sitting with Justice Black was Justice Harold Burton who was invited by Black to participate in the hearing. Defense attorneys based their appeal on two grounds.

First, they stressed that McGee was convicted on perjured testimony, with the prosecution fully aware that the testimony was false; second that the sentence constituted a violation of the requirement of equal justice in that no white man had ever received the death sentence on a rape charge in Mississippi.

They submitted affidavits by McGee, his wife, Rosalee, and Hattie Johnson, which among other things established that McGee was elsewhere at the time the alleged rape took place. They also showed that Hattie Johnson's testimony as to McGee's whereabouts was known to the state, and that she had been threatened to prevent her giving evidence favorable to McGee.

The affidavits also established

that Mrs. Troy Hawkins, the white woman who charged McGee with rape, had had voluntary sexual relations with McGee over a long period.

This fact was also known to the state but was deliberately suppressed, the defense said.

McGee was convicted on rape only because no sufficient penalty for voluntary sexual relations between a Negro man and a white woman was available, they said.

McGee was represented by a prominent battery of attorneys retained by the Civil Rights Congress, including Vito Marcantonio, Bella Abzug and Ralph Powe of New York, Dean George A. Parker of the Terrill Law School, James T. Wright, a professor of law in that institution, and John M. Coe, of Pensacola, Fla.

McGee's attorneys never had an opportunity to present these facts in court, the defense lawyers told Justice Black. Nor had they ever had an opportunity to cross-examine Mrs. Hawkins on the conspiracy between herself, her husband and the state law enforcement officers to railroad McGee to the electric chair.

Justice Black appeared especially interested in why this evidence had never been brought before trial courts.

Mrs. Abzug pointed out that when the issue of a habeas corpus came before Federal Judge S. C. Mize in Vicksburg last week, the defense was prohibited from bringing in their witness.

The brief submitted by the defense also made the point that "these facts could not have been presented before this time because of the long established mores and customs of the State of Mississippi. The practice of enforced segregation by this state, its officials and its police . . . made admission by a Negro male of relations with a white woman impossible to the point where even his own trial attorneys in this atmosphere of hostility and hysteria refused to allow the assertion of these facts in order to establish petitioner's innocence."

500 Unionists to Join McGee Vigil in Capital

Five hundred delegates from New York's trade unions are scheduled to go by auto bus to Washington during the weekend to swell the ranks of the great national vigil to save Willie McGee.

The New York delegates will board chartered buses Saturday and Sunday at 6 a.m. at Civil Rights Congress headquarters, 23 W. 26th St.

Bus reservations for the McGee pilgrimage are still being taken by CRC. Information can be secured by calling OR 9-1657.

Demands Mount To Save McGee

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 15.—Members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union are manning six booths in the Filmore District where signatures are being collected to petition President Truman to save the life of Willie McGee.

Hugh Bryson, president of the union, sent telegrams to Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Harry Lunderberg, president of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and V. J. Malone, president of the Marine Firemen's Union, urging them "to move President Truman to stay the execution of Willie McGee."

Joint Council 13 of the United Shoe Workers Union, CIO, with 12,000 members in the New York area, called on national, state and city CIO leaders to give support to an 11th-hour fight to stay the execution of Willie McGee.

Letters were sent by Isidore Rosenberg, manager, and Fileno De Novellis, secretary-treasurer of the Shoe Council, to CIO President Philip Murray, New York State CIO President Louis Hollander and City CIO President Michael J. Quill.

The Council sent telegrams to President Truman urging he use his powers to halt the execution.

CHICAGO, Mar. 15.—The Chicago Maroon, student publication, at the University of Chicago, demands editorially that Willie McGee's "murder be stopped."

"Current efforts to save his life," declares the editorial, "will prove fruitless, however, unless much greater popular pressure is brought to bear. This new threat to McGee's life comes while the memory

of the Martinsville Seven execution last month on a similar conviction still burns in our minds."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Mar. 15.—Student members of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and Students for Democratic Action formed a Save Willie McGee Committee on the Syracuse University campus.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Mar. 15.—One hundred faculty and staff members and students at Western Washington College wired President Truman insisting he intervene to secure a just trial for Willie McGee.

PRAGUE, March 15.—The International Students Union, representing millions of students throughout the world, appealed to all affiliated student organizations to hold special meetings to save Willie McGee. The appeal urged the students to call on President Truman to use his executive authority to save the Negro victim.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 15.—The New Jersey Negro Labor Council scheduled a series of mass meetings for tomorrow in support of the fight to save Willie McGee.

NUTLEY, N. J., March 15.—Mass meetings will be held here tomorrow for Willie McGee under auspices of the Committee on Negro Rights.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—Rev. R. P. Means, of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, largest Negro church in the city, announced
(Continued on Page 9)

Queens Vows 40% Of Fund Drive for Dennis Rally Here

Queens Communist leaders pledged to Eugene Dennis, the party's general secretary, that their country organization would have 40 percent of its fund drive goal collected by next Wednesday, when Dennis will be given a rousing "Welcome Back" tribute at Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8th Avenue.

Dennis served 10 months in prison for challenging the legality of the notorious fascist-promoting House Un-American Activities Committee. He was released Monday, and will make his first public appearance at the Rockland Palace rally.

In a letter to him, Queens party chairman James Tormey and organizational secretary Oscar James said they were aiming to hit 40 percent of their \$70,000 fund goal by Wednesday's meeting "as a token of our appreciation and recognition of your leadership. . . ."

The fund campaign started in New York on Wednesday.

"For ten long months the ruling

clique of our country, the most dangerous enemies of the American people and of all humanity, kept you incarcerated in an attempt to weaken and destroy our Party, but they failed," Tommy and James wrote to Dennis.

"Your return has inspired us to pledge renewed and additional activity to stop the jailing of the eleven leaders of the Communist Party and to save Willie McGee as part of the fight to prevent World War III."

Dennis is one of the eleven Communist leaders convicted in the frameup at Foley Square in 1949, and now awaiting a Supreme Court decision on sentences ranging from three to five years for their political activity. Wednesday's rally will also spur the campaign for their freedom.

Franco Jails 1,000 in Barcelona As Strike Spreads to More Towns

BARCELONA, Spain, March 15.—Franco's fascist dictatorship extended its retaliatory campaign from Barcelona to nearby towns today to smash the last signs of resistance by strikers protesting the high cost of living. Reliable sources said nearly 1,000 persons had been arrested in Barcelona and surrounding towns.

Government orders for severe punishment and firing of strikers sent all in this port city of 1,125,000 back to their jobs following sit-down strikes and demonstrations last Monday.

But in the port towns of Barcelona and Mataro northeast of

here, nearly half the industrial workers stayed away from their jobs.

Civil Governor Eduardo Baeza toured the provincial area today and fresh arrests were anticipated.

U.S. Ambassador Stanton Griffis conferred with Franco last night in Madrid. Informed sources said

they believed the interview was the longest ever granted to a foreign ambassador by Franco.

Griffis said the interview had been extremely cordial.

"The entire range of problems between the United States and Spain—past, present and future—was discussed," he said.

POINT OF ORDER

Why We Need Speed

By Alan Max

One look at Soviet plans, according to the Pentagon, shows why we need to speed up our arms program.

We need several U. S. divisions on Western European soil by Aug. 14. This is the crucial date. Because, by that date, the Soviet Union will have planted an additional 10,000,000 trees.

We need a 92-group airforce by July 23 of this year—the day on which the Soviet Union will have made considerable headway on some of the huge power dams it is now constructing.

And who can say we are spending enough billions for war when we consider how the Soviet Union plans to build new schools, apartment houses and theaters and to cut prices again and again and again?

Dictatorship Bill Sent to Gov. Dewey

By Michael Singer

ALBANY, March 15.—The Senate passed by Dewey dictatorship bill today by 31 to 24 and sent it to Gov. Dewey. Sen. Thomas C. Desmond, Republican, voted against it, while Sen. John M. Braisted, Jr., Democrat, voted for it. Otherwise, party lines held solid.

In the four-hour debate, Sen. William J. Bianchi (R-ALP) assailed the bill, known as the Becker-Brydges measure, as "another step in the power-mad drive of an aloof and frustrated little man." This blast at the so-called Civil Defense Act followed two speeches by Democrats who upheld the principle of inevitable war but objected to the "super-state" powers granted Dewey.

Sen. Bianchi said the bill violates at least 11 sections of the State Constitution.

Three Democratic amendments limiting Dewey's "emergency" provisions, eliminating the conscription clause, and rejecting municipal upkeep of "defense" expenditures, were shouted down.

Sen. Fred G. Morritt warned that "if this bill becomes law you are turning New York State into the biggest concentration camp in all history."

The Democrats, however, revealed they had little heart in putting up a major fight. They chose as their main debaters John J. Donovan, Jr., former Justice Department aide with an FBI mentality, and Mario DeOptatis, two legislators with less than a zealous voting record in behalf of civil rights.

CIO in Petition Drive Against 3% Sales Tax

A campaign for 1,000,000 signatures on petitions against a 3 percent sales tax was launched yesterday by the Greater New York CIO Council, with support of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council.

Over 700 delegates to the CIO council meeting Wednesday night at Hotel Capitol voted to send delegates to members of the Board of Estimate and the City Council to protest the tax.

Louis Hollander, State CIO president, demanded the Mayor call a referendum on the tax.

House Unit OKs 18½ Draft

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Armed Services Committee approved a bill today to draft 18½-year-olds for 26 months service.

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Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.50	12.00
The Worker	1.50	2.50	

SIT-IN FIGHTS ATTEMPT TO BREAK UP FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson late yesterday afternoon staged a sit-in at the headquarters of the Welfare Department, 250 Church St., to protest the attempt to railroad them into a mental institution and separate them from their two children. The family was broken up Monday night in the municipal shelter when the father and pregnant mother were sent to Bellevue

and their children to the city children's center.

The Welfare Department, which was to have provided the check to make possible the family's entry into the Jamaica housing project, has reneged on its promise.

The family had been living on relief in a cellar in Corona, Queens. Last month the Welfare Department let them move into a furnished room at \$15 a week. The

family was evicted last week, and was placed in the shelter. Delegations from the North Shore Welfare Council made arrangements to save an apartment in the Jamaica project. Last Monday the Welfare Department had the parents sent to Bellevue. They were released Wednesday, but Welfare still refuses to provide funds for an apartment.

Mrs. McGee to Speak in Harlem Monday

Mrs. Rosalee McGee, wife of the frame Mississippi Negro, will speak at the Save Willie McGee Rally at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142 St. and Lenox Ave., this Monday evening. The rally is sponsored by the ALP.

Other speakers will be Paul Robeson, Vito Marcantonio, Carl Lawrence, columnist of the Amsterdam News, the Rev. Edler G. Hawkins and Clifton Cameron, business agent, Local 475, United Electrical Union.

CRC Warns of Mob Action Against McGee

WASHINGTON, March 15.—William Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, today hailed the stay granted to Willie McGee, and demanded that Gov. Fielding Wright of Mississippi and the Federal Government be held directly responsible for McGee's safety, in view of recent threats of lynch mob action.

Granting of the stay, said Patterson, "is a definite indication that Justice Black recognizes the issues of perjured evidence and the denial of basic civil rights by southern lynch justice."

J. C. Zucker, secretary of the Washington Mobilization to Free Willie McGee, declared that McGee's life was still in danger. "It now becomes necessary," he said, "for the people to convince President Truman to act under the powers invested in him by the Federal Civil Rights law and instruct his Attorney General to intervene on behalf of Willie McGee. Thousands of letters of protest and demonstrative actions in the nation can help free Willie McGee just as they have today saved his life."

'Save McGee' Rally

The Brownsville Jewish Young Fraternists is sponsoring a 'Save Willie McGee' meeting, Sunday, March 18 at 1703 Pitkin Ave. (near Rockaway Ave) Brooklyn at 8:30. The JYF Dram Group will perform.

Organized by the Broadway area of District 65, some 45 workers yesterday conducted a roving picket line demanding the freedom of Willie McGee, during lunch hour along Seventh and Eighth Aves. in the 30s.

1,200 RENT BOOSTS ASKED

Some 1,200 applications for rent boosts were received by noon yesterday in the local rent offices throughout the city, as the new Rent and Eviction Regulations went into effect for the first day, under the McGoldrick plan.

Reach Tentative Cotton-Rayon Pact

BOSTON, March 15.—A last minute agreement was tentatively reached tonight between two cotton manufacturers associations and the CIO Textile Workers Union. The

agreement, to be placed before the union's wage policy committee, calls for a seven and a half cents an hour increase, plus one cent an hour increases for every 1.4 point rise in the cost of living, and increased insurance and severance pay after 15 years work in one mill.

The tentative contract involved only 17,000 workers in 17 New England mills, but was reported to be a pattern setter for the rest of the 200,000 workers.

The contract would be extended to March 15, 1954, with automatic increases of five percent on Oct. 1, 1951, and on Oct. 1, 1952, with a wage reopener on Oct. 1, 1953.

Starobin to Debate

A debate on rearmament of western Europe will be held at Queens College today (Friday) between the Daily Worker's foreign editor, Joseph Starobin, and a college faculty member, Henry David.

O'D PROTEGE CAN'T TELL WHY POLICE DATA VANISHED

By Mel Fiske

Frank C. Bals, a former deputy police commissioner yesterday testified "some top brass in the police department are crooked," but dodged questions by the Senate Crime Investigating Committee which tied his mentor, ex-Mayor William O'Dwyer to underworld figures.

Bals, O'Dwyer's choice to head a rackets investigating squad, admitted he had avoided investigating Frank Costello, Joe Adonis and other underworld bosses. He couldn't explain what happened to the records of his squad when it was broken up amid reports of "grafting."

Bals had been in charge of six cops guarding Abe Reles, a Murder, Inc., witness who mysteriously plunged to his death in the Half Moon Hotel in Coney Island in 1941.

Bals couldn't explain how Reles had escaped the six police guards, and admitted he himself couldn't believe his earlier story that the

cops "fell asleep at the same time." Nor could Bals explain how the records dealing with Albert Anastasia, against whom Reles was due to testify, disappeared from police files.

Anastasia, now operating on the New Jersey docks, was one of the suspects in the murder of Pete Panto, rank and file longshoremen's leader.

O'Dwyer is scheduled to appear Monday. The committee will close its televised hearing when he finishes his story.

Late yesterday Frank Costello stalked out of the Federal Court room after refusing to answer any more questions.

Police Commissioner Thomas F. Murphy yesterday refused to okay a survey of the Police Department authorized three months ago by the Mayor's Committee on Management Survey.

Block Housing Bill

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, by 219 to 170, today blocked the House from taking up a bill to let the government build housing in war plant areas and to provide Federal aid for community facilities such as schools, hospitals, sewers and day nurseries.

Nationalization Of Oil Voted by Iran Parliament

TEHRAN, Iran, March 15.—The Majlis (Parliament) voted unanimously today to nationalize the immensely rich Iranian oil industry. The vote was unanimous by the 106 members present out of the total membership of 136.

It came less than 24 hours after the British Government warned in a stern note that the concession of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., which exploits the southern Iranian fields, could not be legally cancelled before 1993.

The action means the seizure by the government of fields which produce six percent of the world oil output and largely supply the British Navy. All the oil now goes to western countries.

Jubilant swept the country as soon as the vote was known.

People ran through the streets of Tehran shouting:

"Our oil is nationalized!"

Two thousand persons massed outside Parliament cheered wildly and carried Nationalist Front deputies about on their shoulders.

The \$585, 000,000 Anglo-Iranian Co., exploits an area of 100,000 square miles in southern Iran under its concession.

Hearing Today on New McCarran Bill

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Carol King, noted immigration attorney is scheduled to testify at 2 p.m. tomorrow before the Immigration Sub-Committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to a new McCarran Bill (S. 176) aimed at further undermining civil rights of non-citizens as well as naturalized citizens.

Mrs. King will testify on behalf of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, of which she is general counsel.

The 276-page bill, introduced by Sen. Pat McCarran, would deny non-citizens in deportation proceedings the right of full court review of their cases, further weaken the right of bail in deportation cases, and undermine the right of naturalized citizens to full equality under the law.

The measure would cut the immigration quota from the British and French West Indies to 100 a year.

Father of GI in Korea Faces Exile

DETROIT March 15.—While 22-year-old Marine Private Lawrence Ragni was wading through the mud in far-off Korea, his father, Louis Ragni, who fled here in 1924 from Mussolini's secret police, was sitting as a defendant in a McCarran Law deportation "trial."

The "crime" for which the government is seeking to deport the elder Ragni is that he was a militant organizer of coal miners into the National Miners Union in Pennsylvania 20 years ago.

This was Ragni's sixth deportation hearing since 1936. Proceedings were started against him then as a union-busting maneuver.

Ernest Goodman, attorney for Ragni, called as a defense witness Ragni's 16-year-old daughter Joann. She read into the record her prize-winning essay "Why I Am an American," which described her father's experiences under Italian fascism and what democracy means to foreign-born Americans. Joann was accompanied to the

hearing by her school counselor and former principal. They both expressed shock at the government's attempt to exile Joann's father and separate him from his wife and family.

Immigration authorities were unable to sustain charges brought against Ragni in the 15-year-old deportation warrant. So they acted to deport him under provisions of the McCarran Law, by calling as witnesses anti-labor informers to testify they knew him as a member

of the Communist Party.

At one point during the hearing, Adolph Gorman, an immigration inspector, threatened to assault Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Gorman threatened Grossman because the committee had issued literature exposing the gun-carrying stool-pigeons and informers used by the Immigration Service in its deportation drive against foreign-born trade unionists.

Willie McGee Wins Stay Until Supreme Court Acts

WASHINGTON, March 15.—U. S. Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black today granted a stay of execution for Willie McGee, Negro worker who had been scheduled to die in Mississippi's electric chair next Tuesday. Black said he was granting the stay "pending final action by this court on a certificate of certiorari."

CP Leader Answers a State Senator

By Carl Hirsch

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.—In a stormy legislative hearing on the Illinois version of Maryland's notorious Ober Law, Claude Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Illinois, was briefly taken into custody by the Senate here yesterday.

Lightfoot was arrested "for contempt of the Senate" after he stood up to the abuse of Sen. Clyde C. Trager, of Peoria, and declared that he didn't relish "being grilled by a lyncher."

The Negro leader lashed back at Trager for what he said were war-mongering questions as to what Lightfoot would do in case of war between the U. S. and the Soviet Union.

"Would you bear arms against (Continued on Page 9)

Attorneys for McGee will have until March 20 to file a petition for certiorari (or review), it was explained. If the petition is filed by March 20 the stay will be continued until the Supreme Court decides whether or not to review the case. The state of Mississippi was represented by J. P. Coleman, its Attorney General, who argued that the High Court should not interfere. Sitting with Justice Black was Justice Harold Burton who was invited by Black to participate in the hearing. Defense attorneys based their appeal on two grounds.

First, they stressed that McGee was convicted on perjured testimony, with the prosecution fully aware that the testimony was false; second that the sentence constituted a violation of the requirement of equal justice in that no white man had ever received the death sentence on a rape charge in Mississippi.

They submitted affidavits by McGee, his wife, Rosalee, and Hattie Johnson, which among other things established that McGee was elsewhere at the time the alleged rape took place. They also showed that Hattie Johnson's testimony as to McGee's whereabouts was known to the state, and that she had been threatened to prevent her giving evidence favorable to McGee.

The affidavits also established

that Mrs. Troy Hawkins, the white woman who charged McGee with rape, had had voluntary sexual relations with McGee over a long period.

This fact was also known to the state but was deliberately suppressed, the defense said.

McGee was convicted on rape only because no sufficient penalty for voluntary sexual relations between a Negro man and a white woman was available, they said.

McGee was represented by a prominent battery of attorneys retained by the Civil Rights Congress, including Vito Marcantonio, Bella Abzug and Ralph Powe of New York, Dean George A. Parker of the Terrill Law School, James T. Wright, a professor of law in that institution, and John M. Coe, of Pensacola, Fla.

McGee's attorneys never had an opportunity to present these facts in court, the defense lawyers told Justice Black. Nor had they ever had an opportunity to cross-examine Mrs. Hawkins on the conspiracy between herself, her husband and the state law enforcement officers to railroad McGee to the electric chair.

Justice Black appeared especially interested in why this evidence had never been brought before trial courts.

Mrs. Abzug pointed out that when the issue of a habeas corpus came before Federal Judge S. C. Mize in Vicksburg last week, the defense was prohibited from bringing in their witness.

The brief submitted by the defense also made the point that "these facts could not have been presented before this time because of the long established mores and customs of the State of Mississippi. The practice of enforced segregation by this state, its officials and its police . . . made admission by a Negro male of relations with a white woman impossible to the point where even his own trial attorneys in this atmosphere of hostility and hysteria refused to allow the assertion of these facts in order to establish petitioner's innocence."

500 Unionists to Join McGee Vigil in Capital

Five hundred delegates from New York's trade unions are scheduled to go by auto bus to Washington during the weekend to swell the ranks of the great national vigil to save Willie McGee.

The New York delegates will board chartered buses Saturday and Sunday at 6 a.m. at Civil Rights Congress headquarters, 23 W. 26th St.

Bus reservations for the McGee pilgrimage are still being taken by CRC. Information can be secured by calling OR 9-1657.

Demands Mount To Save McGee

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 15.—Members of the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union are manning six booths in the Fillmore District where signatures are being collected to petition President Truman to save the life of Willie McGee.

Hugh Bryson, president of the union, sent telegrams to Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Harry Lunderberg, president of the Sailors Union of the Pacific, and V. J. Malone, president of the Marine Firemen's Union, urging them "to move President Truman to stay the execution of Willie McGee."

Joint Council 13 of the United Shoe Workers Union, CIO, with 12,000 members in the New York area, called on national, state and city CIO leaders to give support to an 11th-hour fight to stay the execution of Willie McGee.

Letters were sent by Isidore Rosenberg, manager, and Fileno De Novellis, secretary-treasurer of the Shoe Council, to CIO President Philip Murray, New York State CIO President Louis Hollander and City CIO President Michael J. Quill.

The Council sent telegrams to President Truman urging he use his powers to halt the execution.

CHICAGO, Mar. 15.—The Chicago Maroon, student publication, at the University of Chicago, demands editorially that Willie McGee's "murder be stopped."

"Current efforts to save his life," declares the editorial, "will prove fruitless, however, unless much greater popular pressure is brought to bear. This new threat to McGee's life comes while the memory

of the Martinsville Seven execution last month on a similar conviction still burns in our minds."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Mar. 15.—Student members of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People and Students for Democratic Action formed a Save Willie McGee Committee on the Syracuse University campus.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Mar. 15.—One hundred faculty and staff members and students at Western Washington College wired President Truman insisting he intervene to secure a just trial for Willie McGee.

PRAGUE, March 15.—The International Students Union, representing millions of students throughout the world, appealed to all affiliated student organizations to hold special meetings to save Willie McGee. The appeal urged the students to call on President Truman to use his executive authority to save the Negro victim.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 15.—The New Jersey Negro Labor Council scheduled a series of mass meetings for tomorrow in support of the fight to save Willie McGee.

NUTLEY, N. J., March 15.—Mass meetings will be held here tomorrow for Willie McGee under auspices of the Committee on Negro Rights.

NEWARK, N. J., March 15.—Rev. R. P. Means, of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, largest Negro church in the city, announced (Continue on Page 9)

Queens Vows 40% Of Fund Drive for Dennis Rally Here

Queens Communist leaders pledged to Eugene Dennis, the party's general secretary, that their country organization would have 40 percent of its fund drive goal collected by next Wednesday, when Dennis will be given a rousing "Welcome Back" tribute at Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8th Avenue.

Dennis served 10 months in prison for challenging the legality of the notorious fascist-promoting House Un-American Activities Committee. He was released Monday, and will make his first public appearance at the Rockland Palace rally.

In a letter to him, Queens party chairman James Torney and organizational secretary Oscar James said they were aiming to hit 40 percent of their \$70,000 fund goal by Wednesday's meeting "as a token of our appreciation and recognition of your leadership. . . ."

The fund campaign started in New York on Wednesday.

"For ten long months the ruling

clique of our country, the most dangerous enemies of the American people and of all humanity, kept you incarcerated in an attempt to weaken and destroy our Party, but they failed," Tommy and James wrote to Dennis.

"Your return has inspired us to pledge renewed and additional activity to stop the jailing of the eleven leaders of the Communist Party and to save Willie McGee as part of the fight to prevent World War III."

Dennis is one of the eleven Communist leaders convicted in the frameup at Foley Square in 1949, and now awaiting a Supreme Court decision on sentences ranging from three to five years for their political activity. Wednesday's rally will also spur the campaign for their freedom.

Franco Jails 1,000 in Barcelona As Strike Spreads to More Towns

BARCELONA, Spain, March 15.—Franco's fascist dictatorship extended its retaliatory campaign from Barcelona to nearby towns today to smash the last signs of resistance by strikers protesting the high cost of living. Reliable sources said nearly 1,000 persons had been arrested in Barcelona and surrounding towns.

Government orders for severe punishment and firing of strikers sent all in this port city of 1,125,000 back to their jobs following sit-down strikes and demonstrations last Monday.

But in the port towns of Barcelona and Mataro northeast of

here, nearly half the industrial workers stayed away from their jobs.

Civil Governor Eduardo Baeza toured the provincial area today and fresh arrests were anticipated.

U.S. Ambassador Stanton Griffis conferred with Franco last night in Madrid. Informed sources said

they believed the interview was the longest ever granted to a foreign ambassador by Franco.

Griffis said the interview had been extremely cordial.

"The entire range of problems between the United States and Spain—past, present and future—was discussed," he said.

POINT OF ORDER Why We Need Speed

By Alan Max

One look at Soviet plans, according to the Pentagon, shows why we need to speed up our arms program.

We need several U. S. divisions on Western European soil by Aug. 14. This is the crucial date. Because, by that date, the Soviet Union will have planted an additional 10,000,000 trees.

We need a 92-group airforce by July 23 of this year—the day on which the Soviet Union will have made considerable headway on some of the huge power dams it is now constructing.

And who can say we are spending enough billions for war when we consider how the Soviet Union plans to build new schools, apartment houses and theaters and to cut prices again and again and again?

Father of GI in Korea Faces Exile

DETROIT March 15.—While 22-year-old Marine Private Lawrence Ragni was wading through the mud in far-off Korea, his father, Louis Ragni, who fled here in 1924 from Mussolini's secret police, was sitting as a defendant in a McCarran Law deportation "trial."

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Ernest Goodman, attorney for Ragni, called as a defense witness Ragni's 16-year-old daughter Joann. She read into the record her prize-winning essay "Why I Am an American," which described her father's experiences under Italian fascism and what democracy means to foreign-born Americans.

Joann was accompanied to the

hearing by her school counselor and former principal. They both expressed shock at the government's attempt to exile Joann's father and separate him from his wife and family.

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of the Communist Party.

At one point during the hearing, Adolph Gorman, an immigration inspector, threatened to assault Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. Gorman threatened Grossman because the committee had issued literature exposing the gun-carrying stool-pigeons and informers used by the Immigration Service in its deportation drive against foreign-born trade unionists.

30,000 Cal. Unionists Open Pay, Price Drive

OAKLAND, March 15.—A campaign for rolling back prices, lifting the wage freeze and winning needed pay boosts gathered steam in Northern California among 30,000 trade unionists. This program of action—an answer to the Government's "stabilization" plan was

International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union.

Equal emphasis was placed on "defense of our unions" and the legislative picture.

- Rigid price control with roll-back of prices to pre-Korean levels.
- A tax program based upon ability to pay; a stiff tax on profits.
- Removal of the wage freeze and return to free collective bargaining.
- Initiation of a drive by all unions for substantial wage increases.

The conference also made plans for wide publicizing of the pork chop program to win the participation of all unions, regardless of affiliation.

Discussion on union defense was led by two members of the Marine Cooks & Stewards, the progressive and militant union that has weathered more attacks than almost any labor organization in the nation.

The conference voted support to the MCS call for a national conference of unions to plan united action to defend labor and fight the wage freeze.

The defense program called for support of the maritime unions in protecting their members from screening or "blacklisting" and in fighting to maintain democratic hiring halls. The delegates backed trade union leaders under attack, naming Harry Bridges, J. R. Robertson, Henry Schmidt of the ILWU, the leaders of the United Electrical & Machine Workers and others. They renewed their demand for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law.

The conference elected permanent officers: Peter Edmund of MCS, chairman, and Paul Chown, who was acting chairman, secretary treasurer. Chown is from the UE, and a veteran labor leader in this area.

The meeting included delegations from most of the ILWU locals in this area, including big Warehousemen's Local 6 and official observers from Longshoremen's Local 10. Other unions represented were UE, MCS, United Public Workers, American Communications Assn., Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Distributive Processing & Office Workers and others.

Block Housing Bill

WASHINGTON, March 15.—A Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, by 219 to 170, today blocked the House from taking up a bill to let the government build housing in war plant areas and to provide Federal aid for community facilities such as schools, hospitals, sewers and day nurseries.

Pamphlet Tells How to Make LIRR Safe

A hard-hitting 24-page pamphlet which unmasks the reasons for the do-nothing policies concerning the Long Island Railroad, and also presents a positive program for making it a safe line, will hit most Nassau and Suffolk County newsstands this week. The pamphlet, "Tragedy Unlimited: What to Do About the Long Island" was issued by the Nassau County American Labor Party.

Henry Doliner, Nassau ALP executive secretary, declared that the pamphlet is an effective answer to the "giant fix now going on concerning the Long Island Railroad—a fix worse than any basketball scandal." Doliner asserted that the "alleged program recently announced by Governor Dewey is inadequate, indecent and an affront to the millions who depend on the LIRR for safe transportation."

He pointed out that the Governor's proposals avoid the main issue — the one-sided contractual relationship between the PRR and the LIRR whereby the Pennsylvania milks the Long Island for upwards of \$11,000,000 yearly.

Rally for McGee In Jersey City Tonight

JERSEY CITY, March 15.—A rally for the freedom for Willie McGee will be held here at Waters Hall, 492 Jackson Ave., Friday 8 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Labor Council for Negro Rights of Hudson County. The rally will be addressed by Ewart Guinier, secretary-treasurer of the United Public Workers.

Clarence Coggins, chairman of the Council's Apprenticeship Training Committee reported to the council's executive board meeting last week that 1,200 names were already secured on the drive here for 5,000 signatures calling for a National Conference for the Enforcement of an FEPC sponsored by the Chicago Labor Council for Negro Rights.

The petition urges President Truman to issue an executive order for Fair Employment Practices such as was issued by Roosevelt during World War II.

Coggins lauded some CIO and AFL leaders in New Jersey who have spoken out vigorously for an FEPC and urged the council strive to involve a maximum number of unions in its work, as well as community and civic organizations.

Coggins also reported on the Council's activities to wipe out discrimination in Hudson County's industries. Alvin Oliver, chairman of the council submitted a supplementary report on civil rights.

'Save McGee' Rally In B'klyn March 18

The Brownsville Jewish Young Fraternalists is sponsoring a 'Save Willie McGee' meeting, Sunday, March 18 at 1703 Pitkin Ave. (near Rockaway Ave) Brooklyn at 8:30. The JYF Dram Group will perform.

Try Sneak Move In Detroit For Witchhunt

DETROIT, March 15.—A sneak move by the redbaiting clique in City Hall is being placed on the April 2 election ballot. This is Charter Amendment C which will, if okayed by unsuspecting voters, give the City Hall gang the right to subpoena books and records of organizations and individuals.

As it will appear on the ballot the amendment will not tell this. City Hall is relying on a small turnout of the voters and lack of publicity on Charter Amendment C, to put across this union busting weapon.

The sinister move behind this sneak attempt is to start a wholesale witchhunt against union workers employed by the city.

First target is Tom Coleman, Negro union leader of the United Public Workers (ind.). Several months ago the Mayor's Loyalty Committee started a trial of Coleman, charging he was "disloyal."

Their "evidence" furnished by a gang of snoopers charged that Coleman picketed the Book-Cadillac Hotel protesting the refusal of the hotel to rent a room to Paul Robeson, that he was part of a demonstration along with Communists and other organizations protesting the murder of a 15-year-old Negro youth, Leon Mosley; that he protested in a telegram to Gov. Dewey, N. Y. about Jim Crow in Owosso, Mich.; Dewey's hometown.

Many prominent Negro and white city leaders came forward to speak for Coleman. The Mayor's Loyalty Commission dug up a stoolpigeon, Glen Irving, who fumbled the ball, later got himself charged with shaking down auto dealers for money for "fighting Communism."

For two months Mayor Albert Cobo has stalled on bringing out a verdict. City Hall sources indicate that he plans to delay a verdict until after the April 2 elections at which time he hopes to get an okay on right of subpoena of individuals, books and records of organizations and then call for a new trial of Coleman.



Push Negro Job Drive at Ford's Norfolk Plant

NORFOLK, Va., March 15.—The Norfolk Committee for Fair Employment Practices announced yesterday that its petition campaign to secure additional jobs for Negro workers at the Ford assembly plant here, is gaining mounting response.

The committee, organized several weeks ago to meet the severe unemployment conditions facing the Negro population and to combat discrimination in hiring practiced by major firms in Norfolk, is appealing to Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers for assistance in obtaining more jobs for Negro workers in Ford. Reuther is also a member of the national board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

On Feb. 1, a joint committee representing the Norfolk Committee for Fair Employment Practices and the Norfolk Chapter of the NAACP met with a Mr. Pendleton, president of local 911, UAW, to obtain support of his local in this campaign.

Pendleton informed the committee that in his opinion Ford did not discriminate but merely desired to avoid "interacial conflict" by limiting the number of Negro workers employed.

At present Ford employs only 10 Negro workers out of a total of about 2,000 workers employed. These Negro workers are employed as car washers and janitors, the most unskilled and lowest paying jobs at the plant. Pendleton also said he was doubtful whether the union executive board would be willing to discuss this matter with the Ford management; nor was he inclined to do so.

Convinced that the local union as well as the company would take no steps to remedy an obviously discriminating situation, the Norfolk Committee for Fair Employment Practices then decided to appeal to Reuther and to the local population for support to its effort through a petition campaign.

Colonists Sent to Nicaragua To Push U. S. Plan for Canal

By A. B. Magil

MEXICO CITY, March 15.—Word has been received here that a new United States invasion of Nicaragua is under way. This time it is not military—there is no need of that so long as Wall Street's puppet President Anastasio Somoza, is able to maintain the dictatorship he established more than 14 years ago.

The present invasion consists of U. S. colonists who are supposed to devote themselves to farming. The enterprise is headed by E. W. Chafee of Texas, president of Tropical Colonies, Inc. Tracts of land owned by the Standard Fruit Co., a U. S. corporation, in the region of Puerto Cabezas on the Atlantic Coast are being used to establish these new farms.

There are two curious aspects of this latest Yankee invasion: first, at a time when the United States is demanding that Mexico supply it with thousands of agricultural workers because of the alleged shortages of such labor in the southwestern states, Americans are becoming farmers in-

all places—Nicaragua; second, the farms are being established just at the time when the U. S. is considering plans for the construction of a new canal across Nicaragua, linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and serving as an auxiliary of the Panama Canal.

COMMITTEE REPORT

Last Dec. 21, a three-man subcommittee of the House of Representatives Merchant Marine Committee, after visiting the Panama Canal Zone, Mexico and Nicaragua, urged the construction of a new waterway across Nicaragua. The group reported that Nicaragua officials were ready to cooperate. The subcommittee ruled out Mexico because of the "intense national spirit of the Mexican people"—that is, their refusal to permit occupation of part of their territory by Yankee imperialism. The subcommittee's report made it clear that the new canal was to be a war project.

Exiled Nicaragua patriots, organized in the Committee for the Defense of the Sovereignty of Nicaragua, charge that the new

U. S. colonists are being sent to reinforce the Somoza dictatorship against popular opposition to the construction of the canal. The U. S. State Department has not forgotten the heroic guerrilla warfare waged by the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the late Cesar Auguste Sandino against the U. S. military occupation in the twenties and early thirties. Washington has therefore resorted to one of the favorite devices of the Axis powers: the settling of colonists who will act as fifth columnists in the plans for an even more complete subjugation of Nicaragua.

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Map Action in Shops On Prices, Pay Freeze

Action to weld labor unity for peace and higher living standards began in New York's shops yesterday after a United Labor Action Conference meeting of 1,000 shop stewards Wednesday night urged leading AFL, CIO and railroad union officials to join them against the war-dictated wage freeze.

"We've got a powerful labor movement in this country, and we don't have to accept legalized robbery and war profiteering," Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council declared to close to 1,000 shop stewards as he highlighted the drive for unity.

Since the split in the labor movement created by top AFL and CIO officials, Potash said, "We've accepted disunity. We've got to stretch out our hands for unity with the workers in the shops next to ours and in the communities in which we live."

The unity for action was stressed by other speakers who took the floor during the Wednesday night conference in Manhattan Center. Organized support for packinghouse, textile, electrical and other workers now engaged in fights for higher wages and against the wage freeze was voted.

"Let's hit as hard for peace as we do against the wage freeze and price steal," Paul Robeson, Jr., speaking as a member of Local 200, United Public Workers, told the delegates. "It's not only our bread and butter but our lives."

Voting to urge President Truman to use his powers under the federal civil rights statute to call off the execution of Willie McGee, the delegates tied the struggles of the Negro people for freedom with labor's fight to protest its standards. "The labor movement didn't do enough for the Martinsville Seven, and they were killed. We have only a few days more to get labor moving to save Willie McGee," Abe Weisburd, a

motion picture operator, declared. Ewart Guinier, secretary treasurer of the United Public Workers, ripped into President Truman's war "emergency" hoax which he said has provided Gov. Dewey with the excuse to ram his dictatorship bill, and a measure denying unemployment protection to thousands of workers, through the state legislature.

Hundreds of telegrams were sent to Dewey urging rejection of the McGoldrick 15 percent rent increase plan, the Hughes-Brees unemployment insurance bill, the dictatorship bill, and the proposed three percent sales tax measure for New York City.

CRC Hails Defeat of CP Ban in Australia

The recent action of the Supreme Court of Australia in declaring unconstitutional an act outlawing the minority Communist Party in that country has been hailed by the Civil Rights Congress here as "a lesson to the American people that united struggles to defend constitutional rights can win victories."

The CRC statement, issued by William L. Patterson, national executive secretary, said: "The news this week that 11 major Australian labor unions joined to defeat a government attempt to outlaw the minority Communist Party should encourage the American people to continue writing the U.S. Supreme Court urging that the Smith Act be declared unconstitutional and that the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders be reversed."

Retrial of Trenton 6 Opens Tomorrow

TRENTON, N. J., March 15.—Six Trenton Negroes, whose 1948 frameup murder trial was reversed by the New Jersey Supreme Court, will present their case on retrial 9:30 Saturday morning to a jury of eight women and six men—all white. The six men, Collis

English, Horace Wilson, James Thorpe, John McKenzie, McKinley Forrest and Ralph Cooper, have been in jail since February, 1948. Completion of the retrial jury came yesterday after eight full days of selection. More than 275 talesmen were examined, of whom 71 admitted in court that they were prejudiced against the Negro defendants.

Another 14 were peremptorily challenged by defense counsel when they indicated prejudice was present and not stated. The prosecution, led by County Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe and his Chief Assistant, Frank H. Lawton, challenged 57 who did not believe that six men should be burned to death in the electric chair.

Although Negroes comprise slightly more than 10 percent of Trenton's 115,000 population, only 11 Negroes were among the nearly 300 veniremen examined. Lawton, who questioned all prospective jurors for the state, eliminated all of them, three of them by peremptory challenges. Lawton peremptorily challenged 11 white talesmen who expressed belief in the traditional legal theory that a man is presumed innocent until he is proven guilty.

Attorneys for the defense who will take part in Saturday's presentation are: Arthur Garfield Hays and George Pellettieri for English, Thorpe and Cooper; Raymond Pace Alexander, J. Mercer Burrell and Clifford R. Moore, for Wilson and McKenzie, and Frank S. Katzenbach, III, court-appointed counsel for Forrest.

Superior Court Judge Ralph J. Smalley is the presiding judge.

CALL PARLEY OF LABOR IN L.A. ON NEGRO RIGHTS

LOS ANGELES, Mar. 15.—A trade union conference on Negro rights, to be held here Sunday, has received endorsement from several hundred individual sponsors, including members of a large section of the labor movement in southern California.

Initiated by the Negro Trade Union Council and the sponsors, the conference will strive to strengthen united action between the Negro people and the progressive forces of the labor movement.

The original call to the conference listed a number of specific objectives, as follows:

- Local and state Fair Employment Practice legislation with enforcement powers;
- Jobs and promotion for Negro workers in accordance with their skills, and seniority which has long been denied them;
- Jobs for Negroes in formerly white plants and departments;
- Representation for Negroes on all levels of leadership in trade unions.

"This is the most critical period for us since emancipation," the Call declared. "In the last fifteen years, with the influx of thousands of Negroes into California trade unions, many gains were achieved in the struggle for full citizenship. These gains are now in dan-

ger of being wiped out.

"We have the power to change this condition. We must and can stop and defeat this peril. Negro trade unionists, unemployment notwithstanding, are still thousands strong. What we need for success are unity and organization."

Sponsors of the conference include members of the United Auto Workers; Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers; United Public Workers; Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers; Marine Cooks and Stewards; Int'l Ladies Garment Workers; United Steel Workers; Distributive, Processing, Office and Warehouse Workers; Brotherhood of Painters & Decorators; Carpenters Union; Hodcarriers & Laborers; United Electrical Workers; United Furniture Workers; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Typographical Union; Sheet & Metal Workers; Cleaning & Dyeing Workers.



Farm Journal Says the People Can Stop the Drive to War

"If we quit trying for peace, war is bound to come," the influential farm journal, Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead, (no longer identified with Henry Wallace), declares editorially in its Feb. 3 issue. The editorial, entitled "To Silence The Guns—What Ordinary Folks Can Do Right Now to Bring Peace," follows:

In a farm group recently, the talk was about hog prices, controls, livestock diseases and farm sales. But finally one young man gave a snort of indignation.

"Why are we wasting our time on these things?" he exploded. "The only thing that really counts is whether we have or don't have World War III. Why don't we talk about that?"

The rest of the group fell silent for a minute, and then one man said: "We think it's just as important as you do. But what can we do about it? What difference does it make what you or I say?"

That's the way many of us feel. And yet, as the discussion went on, this particular group decided that ordinary folks have more influence than they sometimes think.

Public opinion plays a big part in determining foreign policy. Any administration is bound to consider not only how other nations will respond to a change of policy, but how its own people will respond.

And public opinion is made by the way people think and talk.

One expert in public opinion says that if we expect World War III, we're likely to get it. "What people expect determines the way they act."

He means that if we are sure war is coming, we'll quit trying to find peaceful ways of settlement. And if we quit trying for peace, war is bound to come.

So what ordinary people expect may help or determine what actually happens.

Another suggestion is that everybody needs to cultivate humility and avoid hysteria.

The Kansas City Sun-Herald sounds this warning: "Newspapers, commentators, cartoonists, politicians are sliding slowly into the twilight zone of unreason, where epithets and slogans replace deliberation and argument."

In the United States, we are beginning a vigorous debate on what we should do from now on in foreign affairs.

We must find agreement among the differing groups at home, and among the differing nations abroad. To do this means that no group—no matter what it is—will get all it wants.

The first step toward agreement is to realize that each of us

may be mistaken, and that each must yield some points in order to get general agreement.

Ordinary folks can help on this by cultivating humility, by refusing to be stampeded by propaganda, by trying to see the other fellow's point of view, and by holding to the faith that we can earn peace if we expect it and work for it.

Illinois Towns Reflect Rising Peace Sentiment

CHICAGO, March 15.—Opposition to U. S. warlike foreign policy was finding growing expression in this area through polls and referendums.

Several Illinois towns have gone on record for withdrawal of U. S. troops from Korea and against sending troops to Europe.

The latest ballot was conducted by the Danville (Ill.) Commercial News, in which 532 of the 566 readers who answered called for withdrawal from Korea; 84.5 percent opposed sending military forces to Europe.

In Rockford, Ill., pro-war forces had succeeded in getting a reversal of a previous 15 to 3 City Council vote to include the foreign policy question in the election. However, council members were determined to carry through the poll.

In Chicago there was mounting support for the announcement by Alderman H. L. Brody that he would soon submit a memorandum to the City Council urging withdrawal from Korea. Brody, a Democratic alderman, is running for re-election with Progressive Party support.

Chicago U. Polls Favor Foreign Policy Change

CHICAGO, March 15.—Eighty-four percent of the University of Chicago faculty and 65 percent of its student body think that changes in American foreign policy can significantly reduce the possibility of a third world war, the Chicago Maroon, undergraduate newspaper, reported. The statistics were obtained in a recent foreign policy appraisal poll conducted by the United World Federalists on the campus.

Present U. S. policy makes war probable or inevitable, 86 percent declared.

Students favored peace talks more than faculty members, and 75 percent of the students and 45 percent of the faculty favored more initiative by Truman to talk directly to Stalin.

Chelsea Vets for Letting Korea Alone

A sample poll of veterans living in the Chelsea Housing Project at West 26 Street and 10 Avenue Manhattan, shows that 83 percent of the veterans and their wives want to bring the troops back from Korea and make peace with China now, it was announced yesterday by Paul Green, chairman of New York Veterans for Peace.



IF you are a new subscriber, you will receive your first copy of the Daily Worker one week and/or your first copy of The (Weekend) Worker three weeks after your subscription reaches our office.

Likewise, changes of address for the Daily Worker require one week and for The Worker three weeks to become effective. Please include your old address.

**THE DAILY WORKER
and THE WORKER**

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Bamboozling The People

WE'VE JUST BEEN TREATED to a striking and sinister example of how the American people are being bamboozled into accepting the war program—I mean the revelation of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's secret testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees on Feb. 1. The element of bamboozle isn't the only thing in Eisenhower's statement: there is the very sinister way in which he entertains the use of the atomic bomb. That must have already produced quite a reaction in Europe and Asia, as can be seen from Premier Jawaharlal Nehru's immediate reply on Tuesday.



As Stalin pointed out in his interview with Pravda, this deliberate confusing of public opinion and the ensnaring of our people into the mesh of war preparations is one of those factors in heightening the war danger. Eisenhower's testimony is a perfect corroboration of Stalin's point.

WHAT DOES THE GENERAL tell us? He takes the line that the Soviet leaders would be "fools" to make war in the nearest future (as though that were ever the source of the war danger!) and he develops the proposition that the Soviet armies are greatly overrated. They could not reach the Breton peninsula, says Eisenhower, and, anyway, their strength and numbers are exaggerated.

In substance, Eisenhower urges that troops be sent to Europe, and western Europe be turned into an armed camp on the argument that Soviet military power cannot effectively reply. "Why worry?" he says to Herber Hoover and others, "we can get away with what we're doing, without any risks."

This is in complete contradiction to the earlier propaganda, with which the administration sought to stampede the nation and Congress into acceptance of the troops-for-Europe proposition. It is significant that Eisenhower's testimony, delivered in secret in order to get the most votes, is made available to the public when the so-called "great debate" is practically over.

In other words, when it suits their purpose the war-minded men in the White House and the Pentagon turn on a tremendous barrage of propaganda to the effect that western Europe is "helpless" and "defenseless." The Soviet armies are pictured as overwhelmingly in size and the "Kremlin" is supposed to be "plotting" western European operations at any moment.

Having gained most of the objectives by this technique, but facing the growing skepticism of the people, the disc-jockeys put on a new record. The power of the Soviet Union is played down. The sentiment is built up that no risks are entailed by pushing the rearmament of western Europe. In fact, the old propaganda about alleged Soviet weakness comes to the fore. The atmosphere is created that we don't need a Big Four meeting, and don't have to settle anything, because no dangers are involved in pursuing the present policy.

Eisenhower even goes further. He makes the interesting disclosure that "the dissident elements in the slave states (meaning the people's democracies) are already receiving the attention and study of the international command." Thus, no bones are made about plotting to overthrow the people's democracies from within. On the other hand, the illusion is carefully fostered that this will bring sure results.

AS FOR EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT on the use of the atomic bomb, it is as sinister a threat as Truman's declaration along the same lines last November. At that time, a horror and outrage swept over the world; but Eisenhower's declaration shows that the ruling circles learned nothing from that experience. His views on the use of the atomic bomb are completely opportunistic: he will use it if he wants to. Nehru's reply that this spells world annihilation is only a fragment of what the peoples in Europe and Asia must be thinking.

The Eisenhower testimony gives an insight into the kind of men who are running this country. They are unscrupulous in bamboozling our own people. They are absolutely without moral standards when it comes to the atomic bomb, and they are stubbornly pursuing their policy of war preparation.

Letters from Readers

What Price Korea?

Boston.

Editor, Daily Worker:

A bomb is dropped on a Korean town. What is the price of that bomb? What is the manufacturer's name? How much profit did he make on that bomb? What political jobs do the members of the board of the company hold in Washington?

A machinegun bullet kills an innocent Korean villager. What is the cost of that single cartridge? The profit? What is the profit on a million rounds of such cartridges? What is the profit on the manufacture of a million rifles? What is the price and profit on a single tank? Who makes them? What is the influence of the manufacturer in Washington? Who are his lobbyists? What particular piece of legislation are they working on now?

The same specific questions can be asked and answered specifically for every piece of military ordinance and equipment. J. S.

A New Word For Capitalism

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Herald-Tribune Sunday Magazine "The Week" has started a contest for a new word in place of "capitalism" which would take the curse off it and influence people to change their opinions about its past transgressions and abuses, as Mr. Nichols, the author of the contest article and editor of the magazine, so tenderly put it.

I wrote him suggesting as a substitute word "Exploitation."

and further told him off about the kept press and its shennanigans; his entire article being a piper's tune called and paid for by "Big Business."

A VET OF TWO WARS.

A Letter From Trinidad

Port-au-Spain, Trinidad.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I know just these few words will be enough to make you understand that you are not alone, and that there are others with you. I hope this letter will add a mite of strength to you which will enable you to carry on your work—a job which needs a new word in the English language to express its importance.

I have read every word in every paper you sent me. I cannot get them fast enough to supply friends who would like to read them. R. C.

Recent Reader Likes the 'Worker'

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I only recently started to read your paper and want to tell you how I really enjoy every bit of it, especially your fight for Mr. McGee and the Martinsville men. I used to think you were just opportunists concerning Negroes' rights but I quickly saw that no one but you called attention to the Trenton case in Jersey.

Your spirit is tremendous. Your heart beats in tune with millions who yearn for peace.

Keep it up and perhaps we can make the bloodsuckers and parasites give up their stolen wealth. E. W.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES which, with its usual mingling of optimism and deceit, announced the crack-up of the Italian Communist Party because a handful of Titoite agents were flushed out, now sadly reports that "There have been no large-scale defections, as was hoped and expected. The Communist workers here (in Bologna) and in other Italian towns have almost all kept their Communist Party cards." ... A headline reads: "British Warn Iran On Taking Over Oil." You see us free nations are fighting aggressive communism and we'll beat the brains out of Iran if it tries to take over its own oil deposits.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE, suggests that TV, now a big success with the crime hearings, be used also to show "Congress, the Legislature at Albany, or even our Board of Estimate and City Council." Naive little Trib. Congress turned the idea down flat. What Congressman wants his pan flashed on 10 million screens as he betrays his constituents, his campaign pledges and his country as he sells them down the river to the war profiteers?

THE NEWS has nothing more important on its mind than building a "giant convention hall" for visiting businessmen, but a reader, sarcastically hailing as "wonderful" the penny drop in the price of soapflakes, demands: "Who can eat soap or soapflakes? How about cutting down the price of food?"

THE COMPASS's I. F. Stone accuses The New Republic and writer Richard L. Strout of serving MacArthur and the "verminous crew of American cold war agents abroad" in their article

attacking the British New Statesman and Nation for the latter's stand against the U. S. war-with-China policy.

THE MIRROR contentedly reports that the Kefauver committee is treating its underworld witnesses with "courtesy and consideration." Naturally. They are successful businessmen—not Korean women and children who make such nice targets for jellied gas; trade unionists who refuse to answer toolpigeon questions, or Negro citizens of Harlem.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN runs a full-page spread of a government folder on "What You Should Know About Biological Warfare." Truman was the first to use the a-bomb, on Japanese civilians. But it's the American people who get all the booklets on "how to survive an a-bomb raid." Now we're getting the same kind of booklets on germ warfare. You figure out who's thinking of using it.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM's Eleanor Roosevelt weeps that "The news these days is not exactly pleasant." There's "gambling" and the "RFC." But not a peep from the sensitive lady on the destruction of Korea or the impending execution of Willie McGee.

THE POST, has room for an idiotic Herblock cartoon purporting to show that masses of Communists in Europe have quit. But the Post still hasn't had room for an editorial demanding that Willie McGee be spared. The Post has to scream about the myth of Soviet aggression in Europe to hide the reality of the murder of Negroes right here.

—R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

How GM Tries to 'Explain' Its Profits

GENERAL MOTORS, like many of the other big corporation betrays a guilty conscience over the fabulous unprecedented profits it raked in for the year 1950. GM feels a finger pointed at it and hears a public chorus saying "This is blood money."

Comforting as it was to inform the stockholders that 1950 brought \$834 millions after tax deductions and this was nearly double 1948 profits, such reports are obviously bad "public relations," for especially those corporations that like GM are hogging the war production orders.

Moreover those profits are in fact proof of the truthfulness of Jose Stalin's recent statement when he told a Pravda correspondent: "They need war to obtain superprofits, to plunder other countries. These are the billionaires and millionaires who regard war as an item of income which gives colossal profits."



Stalin went on to describe how those who reap such tremendous profits from war need a perpetual war tension in the world and for that reason try to deceive their own people to think that the policy towards war and high war profits is really a policy of "peace."

"Precisely for this reason," Stalin went on "they are afraid of the campaign in defense of peace, fearing that it can expose the aggressive intentions of the reactionary governments."

NOR SHOULD it be forgotten that, as proclaimed even by the top leaders of American labor, themselves war-minded and pro-imperialist, the government's entire war production machinery is under the personal supervision of the executives of the very corporations that profit so much from the war.

It need hardly be said that to a corporation like GM, talk of peace is "treason"—as much a "crime" as war-mongering is a crime in the Soviet Union. The USSR and the Socialist countries have enacted laws providing most severe punishment for war-mongering. This illustrates the historic mission of socialism to bring peace to the world while dying capitalism tries to maintain itself through waves of war as blood transfusions.

What did GM public relations experts do? After shocking the public with the profit report they followed quickly with an explanatory statement with the sort of deceit Stalin refers to, to divert attention from the tremendous profit figure or to make it look "smaller." A closer look at the product of GM public relations experts issued over the signature of Paul Garrett, a GM vice-president, will underscore even more heavily what Stalin said.

THE \$834 MILLION profit may look big, says Garrett, but it represents a lesser percentage of the sales than in the previous peace-time years. Thus he says 1950 profits were only a mere 11.1 percent of the sales. In 1949 they were 11.5 percent. In 1936, 11.6 percent of sales. On top of that Garrett observes GM too suffers from the high cost of living and he figures that the insignificant \$238 million in 1936 are really \$412 million in terms of 1950 dollars. So 1950 profits are only double 1936. Not too much is it?

But here comes the real point: GM's direct taxes on profits were in 1950 seventeen times the tax paid in 1936—\$1,119 million—\$285 million more than the profit GM kept. That is pictured as a patriotic sacrifice by GM to pay the expenses of government and "defense" in this "our peril."

The big lie of all corporations is that they announce their profits only AFTER TAX DEDUCTIONS. The latter they picture as torn out of their own flesh and blood.

THE TRUTH is that it all comes from the same geese which lay all the golden eggs—the workers on GM's assembly line. The fact that more than half the profits they yield are siphoned to the tax collectors to come back in payment of more war orders, does not alter the truth which is as follows:

The \$834 million plus the \$1,119 million—the government's cut—totals a profit of \$1,947 million—nearly two billions or more than a fourth of GM's total 1950 sales. That compares with \$238 million in 1936 plus the \$66 million cut for the government that year totals \$304 million or a little over 21 percent of the sales that year.

Peace talk undoubtedly strikes terror into the hearts of GM and its few top stockholders.

COMING: Krupps—Profiteers of Death . . . By George Lohr . . . In the weekend Worker

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The McCarthy-Browder Act

THE HEADLINE SAID: "McCarthy Testifies for Browder."

The news report clarified it as follows:

"Senator McCarthy testified that Browder showed 'complete cooperation' with the former Sen. Tydings, the sub-committee chairman. . . ."

"Under questioning by Browder, who is serving as his own attorney, Sen. McCarthy said: 'I don't think I have ever seen more perfect cooperation between a witness and a chairman.'" (New York Times, March 13, page 13).

Turning to the witchhunting committee's chief counsel, Edward Morgan, Browder asked:

"Is it not correct that the chairman of the committee at the end of Mr. Browder's testimony said 'Thank you?'"

"That is in the record, I believe," came the accurate reply of the Senators' political witchhunter.

THUS THE LITTLE vaudeville game danced gaily on to its conclusion. In a court usually ridden with savage red-baiting, the atmosphere was charming and respectful.

Earl Browder's political assignment in the American scene is far from being fulfilled. The old "radicals" fighting the Communist Party get used up and new ones are needed. Who listens to a Norman Thomas these days? The earlier renegades pass over to the sordid brutalities of a Gitlow or a Kornfedder cooperating with American Legion officials. The Budenzes have their particular function as stoolpigeons. The Browders operate in a different sector as long as they can, seeking for recruits against the working class party by means of a political platform whose basis is cunningly disruptive of the unity of the Marxist and progressive forces for peace.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has exposed the sly tactics of Browder before the witchhunt committees in her analysis in the Daily Worker of March 13. She proved that in attacking the tactics of the scores of victims of these vicious committees, Browder was seeking to create confusion and disunity among them.

Browder seeks to slander these victims by saying that as for him he will not take "refuge against questioning." His scheme, as carried out by him, involves the answering of questions (the Senate counsel had praised him for giving "unhesitating, complete" answers to 150 questions) in an atmosphere of "mutual cooperation," with the witness merely challenging the witchhunters on certain questions labelled as "irrelevant."

This tactic throws the basic fight for civil liberties out of the window; it pays tribute to the legality of the witch-hunt as such. It can work only if the witchhunters and their witness see eye to eye on their common struggle against the Communist Party. The infamous McCarthy called Browder to the Senate Committee; and the same McCarthy personally came to Browder's defense.

That is to say, not only did Browder prove to the hilt that he had been a highly "cooperative" witness, but McCarthy proved that the Senatorial witchhunters were co-operating with Browder as well.

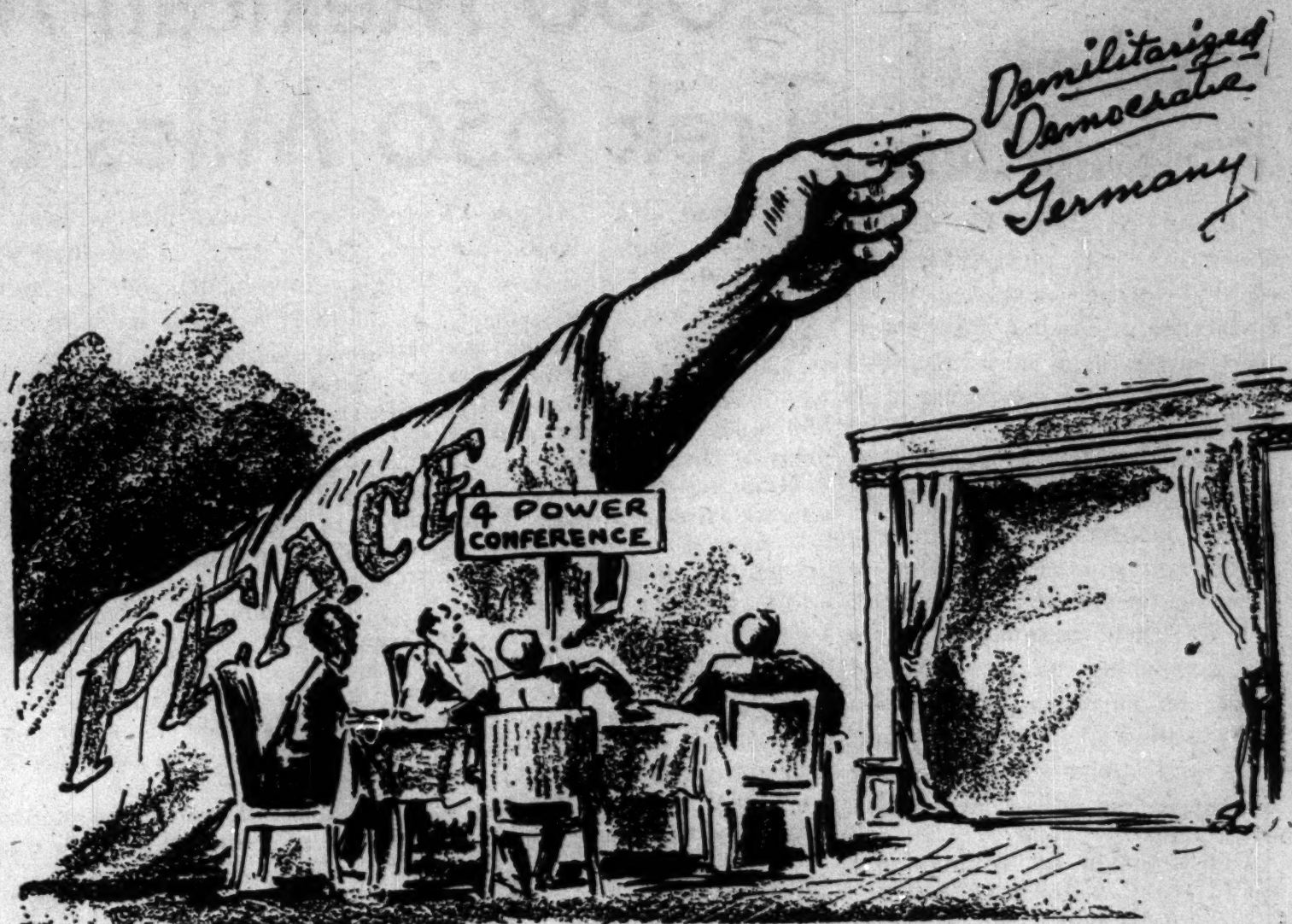
IN HER ANALYSIS of Browder's replies to the witchhunters, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn proved that they were carefully couched to assist the government's prosecution of the Communist Party and its leaders. Thus, to the key question as to whether the Communist Party is a conspiracy to overthrow the government, etc., Browder replied that he was no longer in the party and therefore could not say yes or no! He could only say that when he—in the past—was the party secretary it "was not"—he could not say it is not since he was expelled! This is the heart of the government's case for putting the 11 party leaders in jail—that they "conspired" to ditch Browder's political platform.

IT IS NOT IN THE LEAST essential that citizens uniting to protect the Bill of Rights from the Trumans and the McCarthys shall be in agreement on the host of political questions which face the country. On the contrary, it is essential that citizens and groups of the most widely differing views shall unite in defense against the witchhunters.

But it is always necessary to be on guard against the political agents or allies of the enemy who are groomed to disrupt the movement for democracy from within. Their favorite tactic is to divide the people under cover of liberal or radical phrases. From the time when Browder began to hail Wall Street monopoly as "progressive" to the more recent days when he defined Truman's war policies as seeking world peace, Browder has been winning the appreciation of the Trumans—and McCarthys—of America.

HANDWRITING

—By Ellis



Desire for Peace Basis of 'Apathy' in 'Civil Defense'

By Max Gordon

IN AN ADDRESS on the civilian defense setup in New York, Mayor Impellitteri told an audience at the University Club over the weekend that New Yorkers are not participating in the numbers expected. "We have not received the right kind of cooperation," he declared. "The volunteers are not coming forward in large enough numbers."

Official statements have made it clear that the civilian defense organization, headed by Arthur Wallander, has been able to muster nowhere near even half of the volunteers it claims are needed. The great majority of those who have been mustered for this service are not volunteers at all, but civil service workers virtually forced to enroll.

Source of the apathy seems to be that many people, while possibly confused and misled about the real reasons for the war tension, sense there is no real danger of attack from the Soviet Union upon New York. They are not interested in giving their time and energy to guard against a non-existent peril.

There also seems to be a wide understanding, even if indistinct, that the real basis for the program is not defense, but promotion of the war hysteria.

SO FAR, the deep-seated peace sentiments of the people have been expressed chiefly in popular criticism of the "A-bomb drills" in the schools since such activities have not been "voluntary," but have been forced upon the school children and the kids are already feeling the program's effects.

In many Parent-Teacher groups, parents have complained about the way in which some children have been affected by the drills and the fears that have been developed by them.

Most kids, it is true have not shown outward signs of emotional disturbance. But the fact that many have done so has been grounds enough for causing parents' questionings.

In some cities parents' criticism has forced city authorities to cut out the drills. In others, they have been sharply modified in an attempt to meet that criticism.

In New York however, the educational crowd has a bunch of war-minded Social-Democratic stooges in control of the United Parents Association, and the reactionary Catholic hierarchy backing it up. Hence, it has rejected parent questioning and is pushing ahead.

BECAUSE of the heavy propaganda concerning the danger of war, most parents critical of the drills have not gone as far as to demand they be stopped. Some groups have simply adopted resolutions which questioned whether they were necessary or whether they could actually protect children from the effects of atom bombing. These resolutions asked that the whole issue of the drills be re-examined in that light, as well as in the light of the emotional effects upon children.

In a few cases, the resolutions of parents' groups have emphasized that the way to save the children from the effects of atom-bombing is not by drills, but by fighting for peace.

So far, the challenge to the drills, though they are distinctly part of the psychological preparation for war, has come only in this questioning form from some parents' groups. The organized peace movement in various communities has failed to challenge it though such a challenge would appear to be an important aspect of the peace movement.

Among the things that have increased parent suspicion concerning the real purpose of the drills are the failure of the school system to introduce such elementary precautions if a real bomb threat actually existed, as shatter-proof glass windows. School authorities have told parent groups they cannot afford this. It costs \$7,000,000.

PLAINLY, parents argue, they cannot be serious about the

danger to our children's lives when they balk at spending that tiny sum, in terms of school costs, for what they say is a major protective measure. Or aren't kids' lives worth that much?

Even missing classroom window shades, for which parents in many schools have been pleading for a long time as a protection against the strong sun, are not being furnished though teachers are told that it is necessary to draw them in drills.

The fact is that Europe, both Western and Eastern, has no such national emergencies and no such "civilian defense" antics as exist here. Certainly, if the danger of attack were as great as the authorities pretend the western Europeans would be in far greater danger than we. And they, with all their tragic war experience, do not seem concerned.

And certainly, if the Russians had any intention of attacking, they would have developed civilian defense to the limit. They are surrounded by American air bases. We are very far from any Soviet air base, and boast of the most efficient bombers.

Obviously, Russian civilians have far more fear from our bombs than we have from theirs, regardless of the first blow. Yet, they have not developed any "civilian defense" hysteria. Evidently they are not interested in preparing their people psychologically for war, and have no intention of launching such a war.

PHILA. 'WORKER' BACKERS CONTINUE SUB DRIVE

Philadelphia supporters of The Worker, who had reached less than half their goal in the annual Worker subscription campaign which ended last week, indicated yesterday they were still driving for their target of 1,200 subs.

They submitted 85 Worker and Daily Worker subscriptions, to go over the 50 percent mark. They now have obtained 498 Worker mail subs and 116 for the Daily Worker, for a total of 614.

Worker supporters throughout the country are now working on programs for systematic, year-round expansion of both the week-end paper and the Daily Worker, through subscriptions, pre-paid home delivery and bundle orders for delivery and canvassing.

WFTU Parley Asks Unity of Working Class

WARSAW, March 15 (ALN).—Unity is the most powerful weapon of the working class, the World Federation of Trade Unions executive bureau said in a manifesto issued here at the conclusion of its emergency session.

The WFTU leaders met here to discuss the relocation of the organization's international headquarters which were ordered shut down in Paris by the French government.

WFTU will continue to be in the foreground of the fight for peace, the manifesto declared, calling on all workers to close their ranks and strengthen the defense of their unions and economic and social rights.

United action by workers, the WFTU said, is the condition required for winning peace, restraining the imperialists in their mad armaments race and in their attempts to dominate the world.

In a wire to French President Vincent Auriol, the labor leaders protested the shutting down of WFTU headquarters. They also cabled the United Nations Economic & Social Council, meeting in Chile, to intervene against the French Government's undemocratic action.

At a mass public meeting held in Warsaw Polytechnic, WFTU President Giuseppe di Vittorio declared: "The American millionaires will never succeed in breaking this symbol of unity and struggle of the international working class which is the WFTU."

"The instigators and speculators of war will never be able to separate the working masses of capitalist and colonial countries from their brothers in the Soviet Union, who by their peaceful work show the way to liberation."

WFTU vice President Vassili Kuznetsov said: "The imperialists directed their attacks against the WFTU—the true defenders of the interests of the working masses. At the orders of the American imperialists the French government proclaimed the dissolution of the WFTU. It is ridiculous to think that a militant working class organization uniting 70 million people in 64 countries would cease to exist and to be active because such is the order of the Minister of the Interior Queuille."

4,000 Mexican Mine Strikers Trek 650 Miles to Capital for Aid

MEXICO CITY, March 15.—A new and heroic chapter in the saga of the labor history of the Americas has been written by nearly 4,000 Mexican miners, locked out by U. S. mining bosses, who have just finished a trek of 850 miles to this city, seeking redress of their grievances.

Toadying to U. S. imperialist interests, President Miguel Aleman has refused to meet with their delegation, shunting it instead to Labor Minister Manuel Ramirez Vazquez, who has refused to recognize their union in the past.

These miners are from Nuova Rosita and Cloete in the state of Chihuahua, where they worked with two subsidiaries of the American Smelting and Refining Co., owned by the Guggenheim, Mor-

gan and Rockefeller interests.

When they started their strike last September, the government helped the bosses by freezing the union's funds. Its consumer co-operatives were closed down and guarded by federal troops.

Union halls and offices were likewise closed and put under guard of the army.

On Jan. 20, these strikers started their march on the capital. Reports have it that it started as a rank and file movement in a final effort to compel the authorities to grant them their rights.

The weather up north was unseasonably cold—in some places now—and the marchers slept out in the open.

About 40 women accompanied them, rejecting all pleas to return.

One of them gave birth to a baby under a bridge.

The Mexico City press (with the exception of the labor paper, El Popular, and the Communist paper, La Voz), vomited all sorts of filth against the marchers.

Then they had a caravan collapsing every other day as a result of "desertions."

Finally, the marchers were reported being "devastated" by gripe, and the Ministry of Health was said to be on the point of banning the caravan as a "menace to public health."

The marchers aroused widespread sympathy and solidarity actions in the towns through which they passed. Many contributions of food, clothing and money were given them. The governors of the

states through which the caravan moved also began providing some food, water and medicines.

The caravan reached the halfway mark, Ciudad Victoria, by the end of February. Garcia Moreno, general secretary of the union, walked most of the way with them.

From Ciudad Victoria, trucks began to be used, and they made more rapid progress.

Ministry of Labor officials here were in a dither. Rightwing labor leaders announced some weeks ago they would organize a "caravan of legality" of their own. They promised to take miners under their jurisdiction off the job and bring them to this city to prove their loyalty to the Ministry of Labor. But nothing further has been heard of this scheme.

Milan Workers Demand Use of War Funds for Peace

MILAN, Italy, March 15 (ALN).—Workers in scores of industrial plants here are demanding that 250 billion lire destined for arms be employed instead to provide work for peaceful purposes. The Milan workers are holding factory meetings, discussing military spending and sending protest resolutions to the government. A typical resolution was that approved by workers in the Breda Engineering plant.

61 COURSES FOR SPRING AT JEFFERSON SCHOOL

The Jefferson School announced today its spring term program nearly 100 classes in different fields, beginning the week of April 9 and continuing for 10 weeks. Copies of the spring catalog are available at the school.

The spring term includes 61 courses in economics and politics, history, philosophy, science, culture and languages. There is a special group of 24 courses for members of the Labor Youth League and other youth on Tuesday evenings, and another special group of courses in the Division of Jewish Studies for both English-speaking and Yiddish-speaking students.

Classes are available Tuesday and Wednesday mornings for housewives and others.

Among the new courses are three

classes based on William Z. Foster's Outline Political History of the Americas, taught by Herbert Aptheker and Doxey A. Wilkerson.

Other new courses include Historical Materialism and Language, based on Stalin's recent articles on linguistics; and taught by Harry Martel; Dramatic Workshop, taught by Alice Childress, and Literature of the Jew in the U. S., with Louis Harap and guest lecturers.

Registration begins on March 26, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, Sixth Ave. and 16 St.

Quakers Use Editorial on Korea Killings

The Society of Friends (Quakers) were yesterday circulating copies of the Feb. 24 Washington Post editorial criticizing the mass killing of Korea civilians and the destruction of cities and towns by the troops of Gen. MacArthur.

The editorial quotes this news dispatch from Korea:

"This armored column today took a little hamlet north of Anyang. . . . A napalm raid hit the village three of four days ago. . . . The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept in the exact postures they held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on a bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strongly unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalogue crayoned at mail order number 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral'."

The editorial asks: "Are we all becoming hardened to the degeneration of warfare into barbarism? What the effect will be on ourselves, let alone upon the Korean, is something we might well contemplate."

"With the 250 billion assigned for war," it said, "our factories would be able to build dozens of aircraft for Italian commercial airlines, electric trains and locomotives, railroad cars, tractors and threshers, cranes and motors creating work for all and also work for the many unemployed."

The only danger facing Italy, it continued, is "hunger, unemployment, a hopeless future and the menace of being dragged to a battlefield in defense of foreign interests on the orders of an American general."

Italian workers will not tolerate these conditions, the resolution concluded. "We do not intend to resign ourselves to an existence of fear and hardships, we do not want to be accomplices of those who plan aggression against other peoples. Italy must support the principle of general disarmament and reach peaceful agreements with the Soviet Union."

This resolution will be brought to Rome by four delegates elected by the Breda workers—a Communist, a Socialist, a Catholic and an independent. A copy of the resolution will be presented to each member of parliament.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FRIDAY, March 16, and every Friday night thereafter. Cabaret Party and Dancing will be held at the Veteran's Hall, 1-3 W. 125th St. (downstairs). Auspices: Upstate Social Club, Sub. 75c. 9 p.m. to 2:30 a.m.

COME ONE, COME ALL to a gala affair at Club Moranda Smith. Dancing, refreshments and real cozy fun. You haven't lived until you've been at one of our parties. Take 6th Ave. "F" train to Delancey St., walk towards bridge to 62 Pitt St. at 8:30 p.m.

FOLK DANCING or many nations. Instruction every Friday, 8 to 11. Requesta, folk, social follow. Rose Siev, director. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16 St.

Tomorrow Manhattan

BERNARD FRIEDMAN will discuss Marxism and Science at the Saturday morning lecture series at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., at 10:45 a.m.

SATURDAY NITE FILM CLUB presents the real story of the Paris slums "Song of the Streets" starring Vladimir Sokoloff and featuring the music of Hanns Eisler. 111 W. 88th St. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Admission to members \$1. Social all evening.

ATTEND THE SOCIAL, unite and fight. Save the life of Willie McGee. Saturday evening, March 17, 8:30 p.m. at the ALP headquarters, 158 Rivington St., N. Y. Above Gus Studio, entertainment and refreshments. Donation 75c. Sponsored by 8th A.D. South ALP.

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to JOHN DUDA'S Orchestra

Admission: \$1.25 in advance
\$1.50 at door

Tickets available at
Room 903, 13 Astor Pl.

GALA PEACE FESTIVAL, honoring L'Unita del Popolo, this Saturday night, March 17 at the Yugoslav-American Home, 405 W. 41st St., N.Y.C. Guest of honor, Honorable Vito Marcantonio and Dr. Clementine Paolone. Freedom Singers Group, entertainment, dance all night to music of John Duda's orchestra. Admission \$1.25 in advance, \$1.50 at door. Come early! Program starts at 8 p.m. sharp.

HARLEM CRC holds its regular film showing and social. Special showing at 10:30 "South Africa—Uncensored." Dramatic expose of the lynch system in South Africa. Social begins at 8:30 p.m. Dancing, refreshments, entertainment. Place: 53 W. 125th St. Time: 8:30 Saturday, March 17. Sub. 50c. Help Free Willie McGee.

FREEDOM CARNIVAL—to raise some fun and funds at Club Dorie Miller LYL this Saturday. Games, dancing, amateur hour, entertainment, refreshments. Time: 9 p.m. Place: 321 W. 125 St. Room 7. Sub. 25c.

SONIA SADRON, recent charcoals at the Teacher's Center Gallery, 205 W. 15th St., through March 30. Gallery hours, daily except Sunday 1-5 p.m.

CLIFFORD ODETS' HILARIOUS comedy-drama "Night Music" is opening this weekend. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, March 16, 17 and 18 at 8:30 p.m. at the Jefferson School Theatre Workshop, 15th St. and 6th Ave. Admission \$1.25 tax included. Tickets at Bookfair. Special rates for theatre parties.

Tomorrow Bronx

TOM PAINE YPA AND FREIHEIT JYP UNITY DANCE, featuring Paul Sones' Band and a Harriet Tubman Shadow-graph. Coop Auditorium, Allerton and Barker Aves. (241 St. and Lex. Ave., White Plains to Allerton Ave.) 8:30 p.m. Sub. 50c.

COME TO MIKE QUINN's nite Club Cabaret. Dancing, entertainment and refreshments. Proceeds for Willie McGee. You have a date with us, March 17 at 1311 Intervale Ave., at 8:30. Donation 50c. Couple 85c.

ANOTHER NIGHT OF FUN, Candle-lit Cabaret. Entertainment, games, free beer. Stadium Club, ALP, 124 Gerard Ave. Bronx. Subscription \$1. 8:30 p.m.

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Deadline for What's On:
Previous day at 12 noon
For Sunday's issue—Wed. at 6 p.m.
For Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m.

Deadline for Advertising:
Monday's issue—Friday at 12 noon
Tuesday's issue—Mon. at 10:30 a.m.
Wednesday's issue—Mon. at 4 p.m.
Thursday's issue—Tues. at 4 p.m.
Friday's issue—Wed. at 4 p.m.
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon

Lightfoot

(Continued from Page 3)

Russia?" Trager shouted. "Would you bear arms against the lynchers of my people in Georgia and Alabama?" Lightfoot shot back at him.

At this point, Sen. Wallace Thompson of Galesburg, president pro tem of the Senate, moved that Lightfoot be held in contempt of the Senate. The motion was quickly passed and the Communist leader was taken out by the sergeant-at-arms.

At the request of Senators who were disturbed by the rash action of the Senate, Lightfoot later made a statement that he had no intention of being in contempt of the Senate as whole. The Senate then rescinded its action.

Lightfoot was one of a dozen witnesses who testified against Broyles Bill No. 102, which provides up to 20 years imprisonment for advocating ideas held to be "subversive."

Most of the witnesses were given a savage grilling at the hands of Senators Broyles, Trager and others. One of the sharpest redbaiting attacks was launched against the conservative American Civil Liberties Union and its representative, Attorney Robert T. Drake.

"Anything that is connected with civil liberties I'm suspicious of," Sen. Trager declared.

Opponents of the bill succeeded in getting another hearing next Wednesday, March 21, before the Senate.

McGee Protests

(Continued from Page 3)

he will devote his sermon Sunday morning to the fight to save Willie McGee.

A vigil of prayer for McGee will begin in the Macedonian Baptist Church Sunday, Rev. Jenkins, the pastor, said today.

Rev. Edward McGowan, of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx appealed yesterday to "every religious person, Protestant, Catholic and Jew, to all who respect human dignity and value human life, to write to President Truman" urging him to intervene to save Willie McGee from execution.

The Emma Lazarus Federation, an organization of Jewish women, sent a telegram to President Truman yesterday asking him to act to stay the legal lynching of McGee.

Special prayer services for McGee are scheduled in the Revelation Faith and Silver Star Baptist Churches Sunday morning. Both churches are located at 99 St. and Second Ave. Rev. Sister Boykin will lead the services at Revelation Faith Church. Silver Star Baptist services will be led by the Rev. Earl Colley.

The Midwood Section C.P.

sends its heartfelt
condolences to
ESTHER
on the death of her
beloved husband
JOE

We deeply sympathize with
JOE and the FAMILY of
DIANA SHERMAN
in their great loss

JACK and JANICE
Boston, Mass.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

right of the people to speak out for peace and the blacklist of workers because of their peace advocacy.

Incomplete reports indicate delegates saw most members of Congress although many declined to talk with them.

Illinois delegates saw six of the nine congressmen they sought to visit.

Ohio delegates saw three; Utah two senators and two congressmen.

One congressman Albert Morano (D-Conn.) refused to see delegates and called police to clear them from his office.

A contingent of 80 American vets for peace went to Arlington Cemetery and placed a wreath on the grave of a Negro soldier killed in World War II, an other killed in the Korean war, and one of the grave of Gen. Carlson.

They were not permitted however, to place wreaths on the grave of the Unknown Soldier and Gen. Joseph Stilwell.

Fifty American Women for Peace went to the Walter Reed Hospital and distributed gifts to wounded soldiers.

A group of delegates that included American Jewish Labor Council Women for Peace, American Slav Congress and others went to the State Department to protest the government policy of rearming Germany and freeing Nazi war criminals. They saw Francis Russell, Asst. Secy. of State and Chief of Public Relations.

Russell replied to their protests with a prepared statement defending State Department policy.

George Pirinsky of the American Slav Congress said this statement "is only repeating Nazi lies." Pirinsky said all reports showed that the USSR and the eastern democracies are engaged in peaceful construction.

At one today, 400 delegates convened in a public square on U Street and held a one-hour prayer meeting for peace. Services were conducted by two Negro and two white ministers.

The "prayer for peace" has been made in more than 200 churches throughout the country, it was announced.

The crusade was to culminate tonight in a mass rally for peace at Turners Sports Arena. Main speakers scheduled included Paul Robeson, Dr. Lovett, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Clementina Paolone and Mrs. Therese Robinson, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Elks.

Delegates began arriving Wednesday night from all parts of the country by bus, car and train. They checked in at Turners Arena; from the pension movement) in Oregon to sixteen students from Cornell University in Ithaca. By 10:30 a.m. today more than a thousand were in Washington, representing 31 states.

The first of the two chartered peace trains from New York arrived shortly before noon. Between 1,200 and 1,500 were expected, William Levner, head of the arrangements' committee told newsmen.

The New Yorkers—on the basis of reservations, he said—would include 300 trade unionists coming under the sponsorship of the Labor Conference for Peace, and 500 women from the American Women for Peace, from 100 or more peace groups that have sprung up in communities and big apartment houses, from the Emma Lazarus Club, the Bronx Forum and simi-

We mourn the loss of a
devoted, courageous and
beloved Comrade
DIANA SHERMAN
Died March 13, 1951

New England District
Communist Party

lar groups. The rest were youth, many of whom came under the leadership of the Labor Youth League.

A large contingent arrived from upstate New York in two buses and many cars.

HEAD FOR CAPITOL

About one hundred plainclothesmen and uniformed cops stood in Union Station as they arrived. The New York delegates immediately headed toward Capitol Hill to see their congressmen. Police ordered them to proceed 'five abreast' onto the Capitol grounds. No badges were permitted.

It was an impressive sight, despite the obvious efforts to scatter the procession. One hundred American Veterans for Peace, many with overseas caps, marched toward the Capitol. Some brought their babies with them. One veteran carried his 10-months-old child, while his wife held their three-year-old daughter by the hand. There were young and old, Negro and white, Irish, Jewish, Polish, Italian, a cross-section of New York.

"No badges allowed on the Capitol grounds," a cop barked. An elderly woman quietly suggested he take off his own.

The silent treatment given the pilgrimage by the press was broken this morning here when the Scripps Howard News carried a big headline "Peace Crusaders arrived here to discuss bombs and controls."

SOUGHT INTERVIEWS

Peace Crusade officials had sought interviews with various governmental agencies—State and Justice Departments, War Mobilization officials, the White House and others. Only the United Nations section of the State Department and the Civil Liberties section of the Justice Department agreed to see their representatives. The peace pilgrims were to see the Justice Department on the case of Lt. Gilbert, the framed Negro soldier in Korea.

White House authorities told the crusade officials they could make no appointment because "nobody's here, everybody is down in Florida with Truman."

The delegation of Cornell students walked into the office of Rep. Ralph Gamble (R-NY) and told him they came here to urge him to throw his weight around for peace.

Gamble said he agreed with them that the "world is in a hell of a mess," but said there was "little I can do about it. It's up to the President and the UN." The students told him they thought he could do a lot if he wished, and they presented the Crusade proposals to him.

DETERMINED SPIRIT

Despite all difficulties, the delegates maintained a resolute spirit. They were enthusiastic and determined. If they found that their Congressman was "out," they went to the legislative halls to try to find him. A group of New York delegates said indignantly that Rep. Abraham Multer of New York "had had his door locked and left word nobody for peace could come in."

Rep. Charles A. Buckley, Bronx Congressman, left a sign on his door "out to lunch." The delegates tried to find out where he eats lunch. Rep. James Donovan (D-NY) was one of those conspicuously absent, but delegates from his district—Irish, Italian, Jewish—went on a search for him.

A group of vets for peace spied Rep. Heller of the Seventh Congressional District hastening to the Capitol and they caught up with him before he entered. He said he would see them later "if they're bonafide from my district."

One elderly delegate got weary of the runaround trying to find Rep. Donovan. He stopped in the congressional halls and said: "I am 72. I saw five wars in my lifetime. Enough of widows and orphans and bloodshed. I want to find my Congressman."

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY PROTESTS McGEE FRAMEUP

LONDON, March 15.—The executive committee of the British Communist Party issued the following statement protesting the scheduled execution in the U. S. of Willie McGee:

"Unless democrats everywhere act now, Willie McGee, a young Negro ex-serviceman, father of four children, will be electrocuted in America on March 20 for a rape he could not have committed. The people of Britain must add their voices to those of the citizens of America who are trying to prevent this judicial murder.

"Willie McGee was tortured in the 'sweat box,' brought into court unable to speak or move, and has lain in prison under the threat of death since 1945.

"Defense lawyers have been

threatened with disbarment by the Mississippi Bar Association. Witnesses have been intimidated, and newspaper men who dared to print the truth about the case have been run out of town.

"We call on all people in Britain who believe in truth and justice to protest strongly against the threat to add the name of Willie McGee to those of the Martinsville seven and others who have been martyred in the Southern States of America.

"Stop the legal lynching of McGee!

"Let all organizations and individuals pour in their protests to President Truman in Washington and the U. S. Embassy in Britain demanding that the execution be stopped."

House Unit OKs 18½ Draft

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Armed Services Committee approved a bill today to draft 18½-year-olds for 26 months service.

Approval of the combination draft-UMT bill came on a 32 to 3 vote after the committee voted against putting any manpower ceiling on the armed forces, and approved a proposal for jimcrow units for inductees.

The committee defeated 20 to 13, an amendment to penalize strikers in war plants by taking their jobs and seniority away from them. It rejected another anti-strike proposal which would have forced draft boards to cancel strikers' job deferments.

The bill also provides for a "post-emergency" universal military training program for youths 18½ and not yet 19.

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5 to 16 years

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On Sylvan Lake, Hopewell Jet., N. Y. A progressive Jewish Camp welcoming children of all races, national groups. Full activity program, all facilities. Sol Vail, Mgr. Sidney Weinstein, Dir. 1 Union Square W., NY 3, NY AL 5-6283

Peace Delegates Protest Jimcrow

WASHINGTON, March 15.—California delegation of 22, who flew here yesterday in an SSW Airliner for the Peace Crusader, told how they refused to be separated by jimcrow regulations during a stop-over at the Memphis, Tenn., airport.

When the group went to the airport dining room for lunch, the six Negro members of the delegation were refused service. The 16 white members of the delegation walked out with their Negro colleagues in protest.

Jose Correia, of San Francisco, leader of the delegation, said the crew of the plane backed their protest against the airport segregation policy.

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The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.

<p>APARTMENT WANTED</p> <p>NEGRO FAMILY, being evicted. Urgently needs 4-room apartment, anywhere. KI 2-2230.</p> <p>WANT 1½-2-3 rooms. Please call GRamercy 3-7129 — 10:30 to 6 weekdays.</p> <p>YOUNG woman needs low rent apt. West Downtown area. Box 220, Daily Worker.</p> <p>TWO working women want 2½-3 rooms. Manhattan preferred to \$35. TRafalgar 4-1812.</p> <p>APARTMENT TO SHARE WANTED</p> <p>GIRL, share apt. privacy, tenement near Greenwich Village. \$6 per week. Box 206, Daily Worker.</p> <p>ROOMS WANTED</p> <p>MAN wants furnished room. Manhattan. Call after 8 p.m. Box 223, Daily Worker.</p> <p>NEED 1½ or 2-room apt. Need apt. to get married. Very desperate. Box 221, Daily Worker.</p> <p>ROOM TO RENT</p> <p>21 E. 106th St., apartment No. 10, furnished room, suitable for single person or couple, kitchen privileges.</p> <p>FURNISHED room, available for two men. Privileges living room, kitchen, Manhattan. Call late evening OR 7-9376.</p> <p>FOR SALE (Appliances)</p> <p>FREEZER — 3 cubic feet—\$349.95 value, special \$221.00—Standard Brands Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.</p> <p>PIANO INSTRUCTION</p> <p>CONCERT pianist—qualified teacher. Reasonable rates. Write 222, Daily Worker.</p> <p>PICTURES AND</p> <p>PICTURES, prints reproductions and original art and individual framing and matting. Also cabinet making. Beran-Orban, 23 Astor Pl. Upstairs. OR 4-6123, near Wanamakers. Monday-Saturday 9-6, Wednesday late.</p>	<p>SERVICES</p> <p>LITT AUTO REPAIR</p> <p>BODY AND FENDER SHOP. Brakes, clutch, ignition. Tires almost at wholesale. 252 W. 68th St. 3rd fl. TR 7-2554. Ask for Litt or Jerry.</p> <p>(Painting)</p> <p>PAINTING and decorating by Zeke, anywhere in city. Comradely service. Call DI 5-6362.</p> <p>(Printing)</p> <p>CALL CH 3-0663 for offset printing. Artwork, varotyping, mimeographing. Letter, forms, circulars, postcards. Quick service, reasonable, union shop. Lithart Letter Service, 151 W. 21st St., N.Y.C.</p> <p>(Upholstery)</p> <p>SOFA rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Mornings 9-1 P.M. 8-7887.</p> <p>TRUCKS FOR HIRE</p> <p>ALL JOBS, moving, storage, all boroughs, closed vans, low rates. Call Ed Wendel, JE 6-8006, day-night.</p> <p>JIMMIE'S pickup, trucking service, small jobs. Shortest notice. Dependable, reliable. UN 4-7707.</p> <p>CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE</p> <p>RATES:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>per line</th> <th>Daily</th> <th>Weekend</th> </tr> <tr> <td>(For Personal Ads)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 insertion</td> <td>40c</td> <td></td> <td>50c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 consec. insert</td> <td>30c</td> <td></td> <td>40c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 consec. insert</td> <td>25c</td> <td></td> <td>30c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(For Commercial Ads)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Six words constitute one line</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum charge — 3 lines</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>ADDITIONAL:</p> <p>Previous ads at 1 p.m.</p> <p>For Monday's issue — Friday 3 p.m.</p> <p>For The (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p.m.</p>		per line	Daily	Weekend	(For Personal Ads)				1 insertion	40c		50c	3 consec. insert	30c		40c	7 consec. insert	25c		30c	(For Commercial Ads)				Six words constitute one line				Minimum charge — 3 lines			
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By George Tell

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt

Current political developments in the Sudan are closely related to the Anglo-Egyptian dispute which broke out again recently with the Egyptian Speech from the Throne on Nov. 16, 1950. In the Sudan the British are playing their traditional and expert role in promoting confusion and division among their subject peoples.

The Al-Umma Party (National) in messages to the United Nations and to the British Governor General of the Sudan has protested against Egyptian demands for the 'Unity of the Nile Valley'—that is, the union of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown. The president of the Umma Party, Sayed Siddik el Mahdi, is grandson of the famous Mohamed Ahmed who proclaimed himself divinely guided leader (Mahdi) in 1880, and conducted the successful rising against the Egyptian rule. Sayed Siddik el Mahdi has taken the stand "no one but the Sudanese can decide the future of the Sudan."

Secretary General of the Umma Party Miralai Abdullah Bey Khalil, who is also leader of the "Sudan Legislative of Assembly" and "Minister" of Agriculture, and other "ministers," have taken the same anti-Egyptian position, alleging that Egypt wants to dominate and exploit the Sudan.

On the other hand the Ashigga (blood-brothers) Party assumed an opposite position. Its President Ismail el Azhari expressed pleasure at the proposal to abrogate the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the 1899 Condominium Agreement under which the Sudan is supposed to be jointly administered by Britain and Egypt. In an interview he declared that his party fully supported the Egyptian efforts to bring about the unity of the Nile Valley.

ORGANIZED LEAGUE

In 1924, as an echo of the liberation struggle in Egypt, a White Flag League was formed in the

The Anglo-Egyptian Dispute on the Sudan

Sudan consisting for the most part of young army officers, ex-students of the Khartoum Gordon College and clerical employees of the government. The same year the Egyptian Railway Battalion at Atbara mutinied. In September, 1924, 15 members of the White Flag League were condemned to imprisonment.

The assassination of the Governor of the Sudan, Sir Lee Stack in Cairo on Nov. 19, 1924, was followed by a British ultimatum for the immediate withdrawal from the Sudan of all Egyptian troops. On Nov. 27, the eleventh Sudanese Battalion joined forces with the Egyptian units at Khartoum North in a mutiny which was suppressed with considerable loss of life.

The growing political consciousness of the people found expression in the formation in 1938 of the Sudan Graduates General Congress (the term "graduate" includes all those who have received a school education).

Its program included the struggle for national liberation and social and educational work.

MAIN PARTY

The Ashigga Party is the main Party and the strongest. Its name, meaning "blood brothers," is meant to express the relationship between the Egyptian and Sudanese people. It supports an independent Sudan linked in some form of unity with Egypt, and advocates the common struggle of the Sudanese and Egyptians against the British, and has developed around itself a broad National Front.

The Graduates General Congress, the Ashigga Party and its National Front take a strong anti-

imperialist stand on international questions. Last July the Congress sent a telegram to the General Secretary of the United Nations declaring: "The Congress, which represents all educated classes and public opinion (of the Sudan) informs you that the telegram sent to you by the Al Umma Party in which it states that the Sudan is willing to support the decision of the Security Council to send men and materials (to Korea) reflects only British opinion and is disapproved of by the entire public opinion of the Sudan."

On the other hand, the Al Umma Party, which has created an Independence Front of its own, takes an open anti-Egyptian stand and opposes any form of link with Egypt.

SEEKS UNITED FRONT

The Graduates General Congress is making efforts to form a United Front of all national elements which would be a representative body of the Sudan which could demand to be heard as a third party in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

Talks have been going on between Ismail El Azhari, president of Ashigga, and Abdullah Bey Khalil, the Umma leader, for the formation of such a United Front. Ashigga has put forward as an unconditional term that Al Umma withdraw from the British created Legislative Assembly and boycott the present regime.

In spite of the objection of the so-called "partner" in the arrangement—Egypt—the British Governor General of the Sudan created an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly on June 19, 1948.

The governor is in fact an absolute ruler, invested with "supreme military and civil command" and legislative powers. His veto overrules the puppet bodies of his own creation.

"Elections" to the Legislative Assembly in November, 1948, were boycotted by the people under the leadership of the National Front. During the elections clashes took place between the people and the police. More than 15 were killed and 200 injured, and over 250 arrested.

On Dec. 15, 1950, the British put this puppet body to use. A motion was passed, asking the Governor General to "contact" the condominium powers to ask "self-government" for the Sudan by the end of 1951.

The meaning of this was revealed by the leader of the Umma Party, Abdullah Bey Khalil, when he told the Assembly that the resolution did not mean the termination of the condominium rule or the removal of the Governor General, who "will continue to represent Britain and Egypt at this stage of our progress."

The demand for the "Unity of the Nile Valley" under the Egyptian crown, together with the demand for the evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal Zone, are the main bones of contention in the present Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

In spite of the fact that the Sudan is nominally a British-Egyptian condominium, established in 1899, Britain in fact wields exclusive authority and the territory is "virtually, though not jurisdictionally, a British protectorate."

The rule over the Sudan was established on the basis of joint British and Egyptian military and financial efforts to conquer the territory "temporarily lost to Egypt by the Mahdiah rebellion." The force which conquered the Sudan, however, consisted of 8,200 British troops and 17,600 Egyptian troops. The total cost of the campaign from 1896 to 1898 was 2,500,000 pounds sterling, of which the British Government paid only 800,000 pounds.

On Oct. 28, 1946, following the

Anglo-Egyptian talks between British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and Egyptian Premier Sidki Pasha, British Prime Minister Attlee issued a statement reaffirming that "No change in the existing status and administration of the Sudan is contemplated." Attlee's statement was a denial of reports that Bevin had agreed with Sidki to accept the idea of the unity of Egypt with the Sudan.

As result of popular anger in Egypt, which followed Attlee's statement, Sidki Pasha was forced to resign.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has an area of 967,500 square miles, and a population put officially at 7,547,500, but estimated by the Graduates General Congress at more than 10 million.

The southern part of the Sudan comprising the provinces of the Upper Nile, Equatoria and Behr el-Ghazal is maintained today in conditions of medieval backwardness. They are known as the "closed districts" since the British do not permit free communication between the peoples there and in other parts of the Sudan.

Employees of the Sudanese Government who serve in the southern regions and are married there are not permitted to bring their wives or their children with them when they return to the north.

The people of the "closed districts" live in primitive conditions, in frightful poverty and are denied the most elementary health or educational facilities. A deliberate policy of keeping this area undeveloped and backward is pursued by the British administration.

tion, with the definite aim of accentuating as much as possible divisions among the Sudanese people. The Sudanese suspect that the British aim to incorporate the southern provinces of the Sudan with the British protectorate of Uganda.

From 1946 onwards the national liberation struggle and the strike movement of the workers and employees have gone hand-in-hand. There were numerous strikes in 1950, including a general strike of railway workers, strikes of dockers, medical personnel, taxi drivers, factory workers, hotel workers.

Last year the Congress of Sudan Workers in Khartoum framed the Sudan Trade Union Federation embracing 48 unions. The Federation is demanding a 75 percent increase in wages for all workers on the grounds that wages have been frozen since the war.

As a general strike of railway workers was proclaimed last December in protest against the arrest of their union leader, and in face of the growing struggle of the people generally, the Governor General introduced an "anti-Communist" decree obviously aimed at the trade union movement and the militant organizations and parties fighting for national liberation.

The decree bans all associations which the Government may claim to be "inspired by Communist doctrine or conducting Communist propaganda."

This action in itself, however, is an indication of the growing strength of the peoples movement in the Sudan. The revolutionary mood which is spreading particularly among workers, intellectuals and students is particularly apparent in the bigger towns such as Omdurman, Khartoum, El-Obeid, Wad Medani, Port Sudan and Atbara. It is not likely that it will be stemmed by dictatorial decrees.

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WQXR—Plane Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor Linauer
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News, Concert
WNYC—For the Ladies
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Grand Slam Quiz
11:45-WCBS—Rosemary
WNBC—Dave Garraway Show
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Johnny Olson Show
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News, Luncheon Concert
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Kate Smith Sings
WJZ—Sweeney and March
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—News, Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
12:45-WCBS—One Gai Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
WQXR—News, Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Ma Perkins
WNBC—Pickens Party
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
WNBC—The Answer Man
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCBS—Guiding Light
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WJZ—Ilka Chase
WOR—Gloria Swanson Show
WQXR—News, Footlight Favorites
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
WJZ—News
WCBS—Nora Drake
WQXR—Alma Detlinger
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day
WJZ—Frances Scully
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Buddy Rogers
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:15-WNBC—Road to Life
WCBS—Kings Row
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WOR—Jean Sablon Show
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WCBS—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Happy Polton

4:00-WCBS—Strike It Rich Quiz
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
WNBC—Backstage Wife
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WJZ—Patt Barnes
WOR—Dean Cameron Show
WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Brown
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail, Sketch
WJZ—Big Jon and Sparky
WCBS—Galen Drake
WQXR—Continental Melodies
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Clyde Beatty
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WJZ—Space Patrol
WQXR—Temple Emanu-El
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell
5:55-WOR—Victor Borge

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
WJZ—Sports
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Answer Man
WOR—On the Century
WCBS—You and the World
WJZ—News
6:30-WOR—News Reports
WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WCBS—Curt Massey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC—The Symphonette
WOR—News
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News, Keyboard Artists
7:15-WCBS—Jack Smith Show
WOR—Tello Test
WJZ—Elmer Davis
7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WCBS—Variety Show
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—Jacques Frey
7:45-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Kirkwood-Goodman Show
WCBS—News
8:00-WNBC—Nero Wolfe
WJZ—Richard Diamond
WCBS—Songs for Sale
WOR—Magazine Theatre
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WJZ—FBI Sketch
WNBC—Sam Spade
WOR—Bernie Mann
9:00-WNBC—The Magnificent Montague
WJZ—Ozzie and Harriet, Comedy
WCBS—Heal It Now
WQXR—News
9:30-WOR—A. L. Alexander
WJZ—The Sheriff
WNBC—Duffy's Tavern
WQXR—Concert Hall
10:00-WNBC—Life of Riley
WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment
WJZ—Boxing
WNYC—Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Pru Devon
WCBS—We Take Your Word
10:30-WNBC—Sports Talk
WJZ—Joe Hasi
WQXR—The Walt

Lightfoot

(Continued from Page 3)
Russia?" Trager shouted.
"Would you bear arms against the lynchers of my people in Georgia and Alabama?" Lightfoot shot back at him.

At this point, Sen. Wallace Thompson of Galesburg, president pro tem of the Senate, moved that Lightfoot be held in contempt of the Senate. The motion was quickly passed and the Communist leader was taken out by the sergeant-at-arms.

At the request of Senators who were disturbed by the rash action of the Senate, Lightfoot later made a statement that he had no intention of being in contempt of the Senate as whole. The Senate then rescinded its action.

Lightfoot was one of a dozen witnesses who testified against Broyles Bill No. 102, which provides up to 20 years imprisonment for advocating ideas held to be "subversive."

Most of the witnesses were given a savage grilling at the hands of Senators Broyles, Trager and others. One of the sharpest rebaiting attacks was launched against the conservative American Civil Liberties Union and its representative, Attorney Robert T. Drake.

"Anything that is connected with civil liberties I'm suspicious of," Sen. Trager declared.

Opponents of the bill succeeded in getting another hearing next Wednesday, March 21, before the Senate.

McGee Protests

(Continued from Page 3)
he will devote his sermon Sunday morning to the fight to save Willie McGee.

A vigil of prayer for McGee will begin in the Macedonian Baptist Church Sunday, Rev. Jenkins, the pastor, said today.

Rev. Edward McGowan, of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx appealed yesterday to "every religious person, Protestant, Catholic and Jew, to all who respect human dignity and value human life, to write to President Truman" urging him to intervene to save Willie McGee from execution.

The Emma Lazarus Federation, an organization of Jewish women, sent a telegram to President Truman yesterday asking him to act to stay the legal lynching of McGee.

Special prayer services for McGee are scheduled in the Revelation Faith and Silver Star Baptist Churches Sunday morning. Both churches are located at 99 St. and Second Ave. Rev. Sister Boykin will lead the services at Revelation Faith Church. Silver Star Baptist services will be led by the Rev. Earl Colley.

The Midwood Section C.P. sends its heartfelt condolences to
ESTHER
on the death of her beloved husband
JOE

We deeply sympathize with **JOE** and the **FAMILY** of **DIANA SHERMAN** in their great loss
JACK and JANICE
Boston, Mass.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)
right of the people to speak out for peace and the blacklist of workers because of their peace advocacy.

Incomplete reports indicate delegates saw most members of Congress although many declined to talk with them.

Illinois delegates saw six of the nine congressmen they sought to visit.

Ohio delegates saw three; Utah two senators and two congressmen.

One congressman Albert Morano (D-Conn.) refused to see delegates and called police to clear them from his office.

A contingent of 60 American vets for peace went to Arlington Cemetery and placed a wreath on the grave of a Negro soldier killed in World War II, an other killed in the Korean war, and one of the grave of Gen. Carlson.

They were not permitted however, to place wreaths on the grave of the Unknown Soldier and Gen. Joseph Stilwell.

Fifty American Women for Peace went to the Walter Reed Hospital and distributed gifts to wounded soldiers.

A group of delegates that included American Jewish Labor Council Women for Peace, American Slav Congress and others went to the State Department to protest the government policy of rearming Germany and freeing Nazi war criminals. They saw Francis Russell, Asst. Secy. of State and Chief of Public Relations.

Russell replied to their protests with a prepared statement defending State Department policy.

George Pirinsky of the American Slav Congress said this statement "is only repeating Nazi lies." Pirinsky said all reports showed that the USSR and the eastern democracies are engaged in peaceful construction.

At one today, 400 delegates convened in a public square on U Street and held a one-hour prayer meeting for peace. Services were conducted by two Negro and two white ministers.

The "prayer for peace" has been made in more than 200 churches throughout the country, it was announced.

The crusade was to culminate tonight in a mass rally for peace at Turners Sports Arena. Main speakers scheduled included Paul Robeson, Dr. Lovett, Dr. Morrison, Dr. Clementina Paolone and Mrs. Therese Robinson, chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee of the Elks.

Delegates began arriving Wednesday night from all parts of the country by bus, car and train. They checked in at Turners Arena; from the pension movement in Oregon to sixteen students from Cornell University in Ithaca. By 10:30 a.m. today more than a thousand were in Washington, representing 31 states.

The first of the two chartered peace trains from New York arrived shortly before noon. Between 1,200 and 1,500 were expected, William Levner, head of the arrangements' committee told newsmen.

The New Yorkers—on the basis of reservations, he said—would include 300 trade unionists coming under the sponsorship of the Labor Conference for Peace, and 500 women from the American Women for Peace, from 100 or more peace groups that have sprung up in communities and big apartment houses, from the Emma Lazarus Club, the Bronx Forum and simi-

We mourn the loss of a devoted, courageous and beloved Comrade
DIANA SHERMAN
Died March 13, 1951
New England District
Communist Party

Washington Cops Grill Negro Bishop

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Illustrating the harassment which Washington police practiced against the Peace Crusaders was the unprovoked arrest of Bishop H. M. Hooper, head of the Negro Nazarene Church of Illinois, and Mrs. David Alman of New York.

Bishop Hooper asked a policeman to direct him to Turner's Arena. The officer instead demanded to know whether he carried with him a license to preach. Bishop Hooper replied he was not required to have such a license in Illinois, whereupon the officer said he would lock him up.

Bishop Hooper then asked Mrs. Alman, who was passing, to advise Dr. Robert Morss Lovett of his arrest. The officer then said he was going to arrest Mrs. Alman also. He took them both to the precinct police station.

The bishop was released after a half hour grilling. Mrs. Alman was not released until she posted five dollars collateral on a charge of "loitering."

lar groups. The rest were youth, many of whom came under the leadership of the Labor Youth League.

A large contingent arrived from upstate New York in two buses and many cars.

HEAD FOR CAPITOL

About one hundred plainclothesmen and uniformed cops stood in Union Station as they arrived. The New York delegates immediately headed toward Capitol Hill to see their congressmen. Police ordered them to proceed 'five abreast' onto the Capitol grounds. No badges were permitted.

It was an impressive sight, despite the obvious efforts to scatter the procession. One hundred American Veterans for Peace, many with overseas caps, marched toward the Capitol. Some brought their babies with them. One veteran carried his 10-months-old child, while his wife held their three-year-old daughter by the hand. There were young and old, Negro and white, Irish, Jewish, Polish, Italian, a cross-section of New York.

"No badges allowed on the Capitol grounds," a cop barked. An elderly woman quietly suggested he take off his own.

The silent treatment given the pilgrimage by the press was broken this morning here when the Scripps Howard News carried a big headline "Peace Crusaders arrived here to discuss bombs and controls."

SOUGHT INTERVIEWS

Peace Crusade officials had sought interviews with various governmental agencies—State and Justice Departments, War Mobilization officials, the White House and others. Only the United Nations section of the State Department and the Civil Liberties section of the Justice Department agreed to see their representatives. The peace pilgrims were to see the Justice Department on the case of Lt. Gilbert, the framed Negro soldier in Korea.

White House authorities told the crusade officials they could make no appointment because "nobody's here, everybody is down in Florida with Truman."

The delegation of Cornell students walked into the office of Rep. Ralph Gamble (R-NY) and told him they came here to urge him to throw his weight around for peace.

Gamble said he agreed with them that the "world is in a hell of a mess," but said there was "little I can do about it. It's up to the President and the UN." The students told him they thought he could do a lot if he wished, and they presented the Crusade proposals to him.

DETERMINED SPIRIT

Despite all difficulties, the delegates maintained a resolute spirit. They were enthusiastic and determined. If they found that their

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY PROTESTS McGEE FRAMEUP

LONDON, March 15.—The executive committee of the British Communist Party issued the following statement protesting the scheduled execution in the U. S. of Willie McGee:

"Unless democrats everywhere act now, Willie McGee, a young Negro ex-serviceman, father of four children, will be electrocuted in America on March 20 for a rape he could not have committed. The people of Britain must add their voices to those of the citizens of America who are trying to prevent this judicial murder.

"Willie McGee was tortured in the 'sweat box,' brought into court unable to speak or move, and has lain in prison under the threat of death since 1945.

"Defense lawyers have been

threatened with disbarment by the Mississippi Bar Association. Witnesses have been intimidated, and newspaper men who dared to print the truth about the case have been run out of town.

"We call on all people in Britain who believe in truth and justice to protest strongly against the threat to add the name of Willie McGee to those of the Martinsville seven and others who have been martyred in the Southern States of America.

"Stop the legal lynching of McGee!

"Let all organizations and individuals pour in their protests to President Truman in Washington and the U. S. Embassy in Britain demanding that the execution be stopped."

Peace Delegates Protest Jimcrow

WASHINGTON, March 15.—California delegation of 22, who flew here yesterday in an SSW Airliner for the Peace Crusader, told how they refused to be separated by jimcrow regulations during a stop-over at the Memphis, Tenn., airport.

When the group went to the airport dining room for lunch, the six Negro members of the delegation were refused service. The 16 white members of the delegation walked out with their Negro colleagues in protest.

Jose Correia, of San Francisco, leader of the delegation, said the crew of the plane backed their protest against the airport segregation policy.

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By George Tell

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt

Current political developments in the Sudan are closely related to the Anglo-Egyptian dispute which broke out again recently with the Egyptian Speech from the Throne on Nov. 18, 1950. In the Sudan the British are playing their traditional and expert role in promoting confusion and division among their subject peoples.

The Al-Umma Party (National) in messages to the United Nations and to the British Governor General of the Sudan has protested against Egyptian demands for the "Unity of the Nile Valley"—that is, the union of Egypt and the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown. The president of the Umma Party, Sayed Siddik el Mahdi, is grandson of the famous Mohamed Ahmed who proclaimed himself divinely guided leader (Mahdi) in 1880, and conducted the successful rising against the Egyptian rule. Sayed Siddik el Mahdi has taken the stand "no one but the Sudanese can decide the future of the Sudan."

Secretary General of the Umma Party Miralai Abdullah Bey Khalil, who is also leader of the "Sudan Legislature of Assembly" and "Minister" of Agriculture, and other "ministers," have taken the same anti-Egyptian position, alleging that Egypt wants to dominate and exploit the Sudan.

On the other hand the Ashigga (blood-brothers) Party assumed an opposite position. Its President Ismail el Azhari expressed pleasure at the proposal to abrogate the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and the 1899 Condominium Agreement under which the Sudan is supposed to be jointly administered by Britain and Egypt. In an interview he declared that his party fully supported the Egyptian efforts to bring about the unity of the Nile Valley.

ORGANIZED LEAGUE

In 1924, as an echo of the liberation struggle in Egypt, a White Flag League was formed in the

The Anglo-Egyptian Dispute on the Sudan

Sudan consisting for the most part of young army officers, ex-students of the Khartoum Gordon College and clerical employees of the government. The same year the Egyptian Railway Battalion at Atbara mutinied. In September, 1924, 15 members of the White Flag League were condemned to imprisonment.

The assassination of the Governor of the Sudan, Sir Lee Stack in Cairo on Nov. 19, 1924, was followed by a British ultimatum for the immediate withdrawal from the Sudan of all Egyptian troops. On Nov. 27, the eleventh Sudanese Battalion joined forces with the Egyptian units at Khartoum North in a mutiny which was suppressed with considerable loss of life.

The growing political consciousness of the people found expression in the formation in 1938 of the Sudan Graduates' General Congress (the term "graduate" includes all those who have received a school education).

Its program included the struggle for national liberation and social and educational work.

MAIN PARTY

The Ashigga Party is the main Party and the strongest. Its name, meaning "blood-brothers," is meant to express the relationship between the Egyptian and Sudanese people. It supports an independent Sudan linked in some form of unity with Egypt, and advocates the common struggle of the Sudanese and Egyptians against the British, and has developed around itself a broad National Front.

The Graduates General Congress, the Ashigga Party and its National Front take a strong anti-

imperialist stand on international questions. Last July the Congress sent a telegram to the General Secretary of the United Nations declaring: "The Congress, which represents all educated classes and public opinion (of the Sudan) informs you that the telegram sent to you by the Al Umma Party in which it states that the Sudan is willing to support the decision of the Security Council to send men and materials (to Korea) reflects only British opinion and is disapproved of by the entire public opinion of the Sudan."

On the other hand, the Al Umma Party, which has created an Independence Front of its own, takes an open anti-Egyptian stand and opposes any form of link with Egypt.

SEEKS UNITED FRONT

The Graduates General Congress is making efforts to form a United Front of all national elements which would be a representative body of the Sudan which could demand to be heard as a third party in the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations.

Talks have been going on between Ismail El Azhari, president of Ashigga, and Abdullah Bey Kahlil, the Umma leader, for the formation of such a United Front. Ashigga has put forward as an unconditional term that Al Umma withdraw from the British created Legislative Assembly and boycott the present regime.

In spite of the objection of the so-called "partner" in the arrangement—Egypt—the British Governor General of the Sudan created an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly on June 19, 1948.

The governor is in fact an absolute ruler, invested with "supreme military and civil command" and legislative powers. His veto overrules the puppet bodies of his own creation.

"Elections" to the Legislative Assembly in November, 1948, were boycotted by the people under the leadership of the National Front. During the elections clashes took place between the people and the police. More than 15 were killed and 200 injured, and over 250 arrested.

On Dec. 15, 1950, the British put this puppet body to use. A motion was passed, asking the Governor General to "contact" the condominium powers to ask "self-government" for the Sudan by the end of 1951.

The meaning of this was revealed by the leader of the Umma Party, Abdullah Bey Kahlil, when he told the Assembly that the resolution did not mean the termination of the condominium rule or the removal of the Governor General, who "will continue to represent Britain and Egypt at this stage of our progress."

The demand for the "Unity of the Nile Valley" under the Egyptian crown, together with the demand for the evacuation of British troops from the Suez Canal Zone, are the main bones of contention in the present Anglo-Egyptian dispute.

In spite of the fact that the Sudan is nominally a British-Egyptian condominium, established in 1899, Britain in fact wields exclusive authority and the territory is "virtually, though not jurisdictionally, a British protectorate."

The rule over the Sudan was established on the basis of joint British and Egyptian military and financial efforts to conquer the territory "temporarily lost to Egypt by the Mahdiah rebellion." The force which conquered the Sudan, however, consisted of 8,200 British troops and 17,600 Egyptian troops. The total cost of the campaign from 1896 to 1898 was 2,500,000 pounds sterling, of which the British Government paid only 800,000 pounds.

On Oct. 28, 1948, following the

tion, with the definite aim of accentuating as much as possible divisions among the Sudanese people. The Sudanese suspect that the British aim to incorporate the southern provinces of the Sudan with the British protectorate of Uganda.

From 1946 onwards the national liberation struggle and the strike movement of the workers and employees have gone hand-in-hand. There were numerous strikes in 1950, including a general strike of railway workers, strikes of dockers, medical personnel, taxi drivers, factory workers, hotel workers.

Last year the Congress of Sudan Workers in Khartoum framed the Sudan Trade Union Federation embracing 48 unions. The Federation is demanding a 75 percent increase in wages for all workers on the grounds that wages have been frozen since the war.

As a general strike of railway workers was proclaimed last December in protest against the arrest of their union leader, and in face of the growing struggle of the people generally, the Governor General introduced an "anti-Communist" decree obviously aimed at the trade union movement and the militant organizations and parties fighting for national liberation.

The decree bans all associations which the Government may claim to be "inspired by Communist doctrine or conducting Communist propaganda."

This action in itself, however, is an indication of the growing strength of the peoples movement in the Sudan. The revolutionary mood which is spreading particularly among workers, intellectuals and students is particularly apparent in the bigger towns such as Omdurman, Khartoum, El-Obeid, Wad Medani, Port Sudan and Atbara. It is not likely that it will be stemmed by dictatorial decrees.

RADIO

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessey
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Allyn Edwards
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred M. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor Lindlar
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WQXR—News; Concert
WNYC—For the Ladies
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Quick as a Flash
WCBS—Grand Slam Quiz
11:45-WCBS—Rosemary
WNBC—Dave Garroway Show
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News; Sketches Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith Speaks
WJZ—Johnny Olson Show
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Kate Smith Sings
WJZ—Sweeney and March
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—News; Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
12:45-WCBS—One Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WCBS—Ma Perkins
WNBC—Pickens Party
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
WNBC—The Answer Man
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCBS—Guiding Light
WNBC—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WJZ—Ilka Chase
WOR—Gloria Swanson Show
WQXR—News; Footlight Favorites
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee Show
WJZ—News
WCBS—Nora Drake
WQXR—Alma Detlinger
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day
WJZ—Frances Scully
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Buddy Rogers
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:15-WNBC—Road to Life
WCBS—Kings Row
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WOR—Jean Sablon Show
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WCBS—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Happy Felton

4:00-WCBS—Strike It Rich Quiz
WOR—Barbara Welles
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
WNBC—Backstage Wife
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WJZ—Patsy Barnes
WOR—Dean Cameron Show
WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC—Young Wilder Brown
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail, Sketch
WJZ—Big Jon and Sparky
WCBS—Galen Drake
WQXR—Continental Melodies
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Clyde Beatty
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WJZ—Space Patrol
WQXR—Temple Emanuel
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell
5:55-WOR—Victor Borge

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WCBS—Allan Jackson, News
WJZ—Sports
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Answer Man
WOR—On the Century
WCBS—You and the World
WJZ—News
6:30-WOR—News Reports
WNBC—Wayne Howell Show
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire
WCBS—Curt Massey
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC—The Symphonette
WOR—News
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
7:15-WCBS—Jack Smith Show
WOR—Tello-Test
WJZ—Elmer Davis
7:30-WNBC—News of the World
WCBS—Variety Show
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—Jacques Frey
7:45-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Kirkwood-Goodman Show
WCBS—News
8:00-WNBC—Nero Wolfe
WJZ—Richard Diamond
WCBS—Songs for Sale
WQXR—Magazine Theatre
WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WJZ—FBI Sketch
WNBC—Sam Spade
WOR—Bernie Mann
9:00-WNBC—The Magnificent Montague
WJZ—Ozzie and Harriet, Comedy
WCBS—Heal It Now
WQXR—News
9:30-WOR—A. L. Alexander
WJZ—The Sheriff
WNBC—Duffy's Tavern
WQXR—Concert Hall
10:00-WNBC—Life of Riley
WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment
WJZ—Boxing
WNYC—Concert Hall
WQXR—News; Pru Devon
WCBS—We Take Your Word
10:30-WNBC—Sports Talk
WJZ—Joe Hazel
WQXR—The Walts

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London Theatre Probe Follows U.S. Embassy Protests

By Philip Bolsover

LONDON.—American Embassy protests against the London Unity Theatre's revue "Here Goes!" have been followed by visits to the theatre of Scotland Yard men who have declared the revue "political."

(The London Unity Theatre recently produced Herb Tanks "Longitude 49")

"You bring the American Army into it," was the remarkable accusation made by a Scotland Yard detective cross-examining an actress member of the company for one hour and a half this week.

The interview, in which two detectives took part, was held in a room at the theatre and was overheard through a thin wall by a stenographer who took a shorthand note of all that passed.

Representatives of 4,000,000 people, members of Unity Theatre through affiliated organizations, will be asked at a meeting to protest strongly against this unparalleled infringement of civil liberties.

"Of course, 'Here Goes!' is political—all our shows are—but that is no reason why members of the cast should be cross-examined by the police," said the management.

The Scotland Yard visit took place after Americans had protested the show, which satirizes aspects of American life and politics.

Several times Americans tried to gain entrance to the show, and two of them were recognized by members of the theatre as men who had on another occasion declared themselves to be associated with the U.S. Embassy.

SCOTLAND YARD men went to the theatre on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions with an allegation that they had been sold tickets at the box office and were allowed to see the show, though they were not members of Unity Theatre.

This, they said, was an offense under the 1943 Theatres Act, which makes it an offense for unlicensed shows to be exhibited by a theatre club to non-members and the general public.

But then to the surprise of the management they demanded interviews with members of the company who had not associated what-ever with the box office arrange-

ments and could know nothing of who was admitted.

ONE INTERVIEW was granted but a second was refused after Mr. M. Manning, the manager, had taken legal advice.

In the whole of the interview the detectives made only two or three references to the admission of people to the theatre.

They concentrated almost exclusively on the contents of "Here Goes!" and the record of the actress interviewed, going back to 1938, and asking in detail about her associations with Unity Theatre and its prominent supporters.

LATER IN THE week the two detectives returned and tried to take a statement from another member.

But this time the Unity management had a lawyer present, who produced the shorthand notes taken by a stenographer in the next room during the previous inter-

view and asked what this examination had to do with the admission of people to the theatre.

This angered the detectives who complained of "discourtesy." They were refused a second interview and then went away.

Mr. Manning said, "We know the show has met with disfavor among some members of the American community in London."

In a warning call to its members and affiliated organizations, sent out in 1,500 letters, Unity couples Scotland Yard's snooping with the Government's new bill to penalize persons opposing the Z Reserve call-up. The bill could be used to close down "Here Goes!" says the statement.

On Unity's General Council are prominent trade union leaders, writers, actors and Members of Parliament, including Michael Redgrave, J. B. Priestley, Lewis Casson, Maurice Orbach, M.P., G. R. Strauss, M.P., the Minister of Supply, and Joseph Reeves, M.P.

Exploits of Famed Partisan Fighter Told in Soviet Film

TO THE PEOPLE of the Soviet Union, the name Konstantin Zaslouov ranks with the great immortals that have made history, as the young land of Socialism fought for its life against the Nazi and Fascist invaders.

Although heroes like Chapayev, Schors, Zoya, or the collective martyrs of the Young Guard are better known to Americans than Zaslouov, every person in the USSR down to the most youthful schoolchild is familiar with the fabulous exploits of Russia's No. 1 Partisan fighter.

For here was a man whose bravery, skill and indomitable power of will led him into missions which struck terror into the hearts of the Nazis throughout the length and breadth of occupied Byelorussia.

Wherever a crime had to be avenged—whenever critical information had to be obtained, Zaslouov was called upon, and he succeeded.

In fact, Zaslouov was so feared

by the Nazis, they had to issue false reports on several occasions that he was killed, in order to allay the fears of the German invaders. His disguises were so numerous, his "bag of tricks" so cunningly devised, he even fooled his colleagues on some of his missions.

That ability is brilliantly brought to play in Secret Brigade, the new Stanley film, which takes us behind the lines with Zaslouov, as he executes the most dangerous mission of his career: that of impersonating a Nazi officer who becomes the head of a railroad depot during a critical period of the patriotic war.

Vladimir Druzhnikov of Stone Flower and Symphony of Life plays the role of Zaslouov to perfection, possibly because Druzhnikov during the war actually served as a lieutenant in the guerrilla leader and knew him intimately. Secret Brigade is one picture of courage and patriotism you won't want to miss.

'Two Lovers of Verona' French Film at Cinema 48

By John Stachel

"THE TWO LOVERS of Verona joins the growing list of French films, such as The Eternal Return and Manon which try to make meaningful experience for today out of some great story written for a past epoch.

This time it is Romeo and Juliet who are transposed into contemporary characters, once more to live out the tragic story of their love and death.

The attempt has failed, in this reviewer's opinion, because its premise is wrong. What was meaningful conflict in a background of a Renaissance Italian city-state becomes escape in post-war Italy, what was tragedy in Shakespeare comes perilously close to farce in the "Two Lovers of Verona."

This trend toward the mechanical transfer of great literary themes of the past to present day reality seems to be one of the effects of growing "Marshallization" pressure on the French film industry which made its fame in the '30's through realistic portrayals of modern French life.

THE STORY involves a film within a film. Two young people are hired as stand-ins for the jaded stars of a jaded company filming Romeo and Juliet in Italy.

They meet for the first time on Juliet's balcony, while the scene is being set up for the stars, and fall instantly in love while gazing at each other.

From then on their love affair is followed through in a series of interweaving scenes from their lives and from Shakespeare, which latter they mutely stand-in for, to its inevitable end. The principals, played by Serge Reggiani and Anouk Aime, making her debut, show all those qualities of youth and spontaneity in their love-making which Hollywood has made us appreciate so much by depriving us of them for decades.

HOWEVER, they cannot save the picture from its plot. The new Juliet's family, around whom much of the plot revolves, is a collection of stock characters: a senile grandfather blurting out the truth; an insane army lieutenant who cracked up in North Africa; a nymphomaniac keeper for him; a gangster to whom "Juliet" has been engaged. By making the father a high fascist in hiding it opened up an interesting field which is never explored, however.

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WORKER Sports

New York, Friday, March 16, 1951

Meet Mr. Mossor, Dodger Rookie...

Promising Young Pitcher Comes from Cincy, Belonged to A's, and Is He Glad Now!

MIAMI, Fla., March 15.—Earl Mossor, a \$10,000 draft bargain, was muscling his way into a Brooklyn Dodger pitching job today ahead of several strong kids that were funnelled up through the club's vast farm system.

Mossor isn't even on the Dodger player roster, but the way he has come through in the club workouts, he could well beat out some of the specially-processed youngsters who belonged to Brooklyn from the day they signed professional contracts.

Manager Charley Dressen said that the right-handed youngster from Cincinnati "definitely looks good enough right now to be under consideration and I have put him ahead of some of the guys who were around last year."

Mossor is an oddity in a Dodger camp because Brooklyn with its big farm system seldom has to use the player draft to pick up a prospect. But Mossor, who was a 20-game winner with Portsmouth, Va., of the Piedmont League last season, pleased Dressen enough to get all of the attention that any highly-touted kid from a farm club will receive.

Mossor himself is convinced he has a chance to stick.

"I guess I have a funny story about breaking into the majors," he said. "I wanted to be a big leaguer, but I wanted to be sure I had the stuff and I also wanted to be with the right club."

"I grew up in Cincinnati but I never though much about playing with the Reds because—well, the Reds just aren't winners and I don't feel so good about being a second rater."

Mossor, who played "town ball" around Cincinnati, broke into the minors in 1946 with Clinton, N. C., a Class D team where he won 24 games and lost eight.

"I thought that entitled me to a shot in a better league but the Portsmouth club, which owned my contract, didn't move me up so I quit organized baseball for two

years and went into the semi-pros in Minnesota," he said. "I played in the Southern Minnesota League for a packing plant team in Austin, Minn., and got along so well that scouts for the Athletics talked me into coming back into organized baseball."

"Well, of course Portsmouth still owned my contract so I reported there and had a good year in 1949. That did it. The Athletics bought my contract and I went with them, for spring training. But all they let me do was to pitch three innings in exhibition games and I never got another chance."

Mossor said after that he was sent back to Portsmouth because "the Athletics didn't want to pay the price that Frank Lawrence, the owner of the Portsmouth club put on me."

"So I had another year with Portsmouth and I kept wondering if the Athletics would recall me again," he went on. "But this time they never got the chance. Brooklyn drafted me, and am I glad. If I stick up there now I will be with a contending club. With Cincinnati or Philadelphia I'd be just another nobody with a club going nowhere."

Kiner at 1st

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 15.—The battering suffered by Pittsburgh Pirate bonus whiz Paul Pettit obscured Ralph Kiner's impressive debut as a first-baseman today. Pettit was ripped for five runs by Cleveland in the fourth. The Indians won 10 to 6. Pettit pitched five innings—and four of them were scoreless—but the Indians caught up to his fast ball in their big fourth frame. Kiner handled nine chances effortlessly at first base and blasted a 425-foot triple which knocked in both Pirate runs scored off Bob Lemon.

ROTTBLATT NEW CHISOX STAR

PA6ADENA Calif., March 15.—Pitcher Marv Rottblatt put in an impressive bid for a regular job with the Chicago White Sox today. The small bonus left-hander allowed only one hit in five innings in his spring debut yesterday against the Browns. He wasn't fast but showed an excellent curve and let-up.

Bratton Earns NBA Title

Chicago's Johnny Bratton, fighting with an injured right hand, whipped a determined Charley Fusari Wednesday night and proved himself a worthy successor to Ray Robinson's world welter-weight boxing crown.

Bratton beat Fusari on heart, winning every time he used the right hand with which he usually throws his knockout punch. But he kept swinging with the hurt hand for 11 rounds in an effort to end the grulling brawl.

The Chicago slugger is recognized only by the National Boxing Assn. And has a minimum of two more tough battles to go through before he can possibly gain more complete recognition.

"This is no game for anybody without heart," Bratton said in the dressing room. "Fusari had it. If he hadn't he would have stayed down when I got him in the tenth."

There were only two knock-downs in the battle. The first was when Bratton put Fusari on the canvas for a four count in the fourth and the last in the tenth when his booming right, even though injured, knocked Fusari down solidly.

Both fighters were severely beaten. Each of their left ears were so badly swollen that both were to be lanced today. Fusari's left eye was swollen shut and both Bratton's eyes were puffy.

Bratton said his injured right hand was not broken and that it would not interfere with plans to match him in a title defense against Kid Cavan of Cuba within the next 50 or 60 days.

Wants Analysis of Role of Sports

March 7, 1951.
Dear Lester Rodney:

It is my feeling that the recent basketball scandals opens a discussion far broader than mere commercialism in sports and I would welcome a more basic political analysis of the role of sports in our society.

I have been a regular reader of the Daily Worker for many years and was one of the people who opened his mouth wide and often in urging a sports page in our paper. Its value for the shop worker who reads the commercial press and gets the "sports for sports sake" reportage cannot be underestimated. While it is not a pleasant thought it is none the less true that a greater number of the American population starts and ends its newspaper reading on the sports pages. For the sports pages supply information that is easy to absorb and not controversial. There is very little of the deliberate confusion and distortions in reporting the results of games that is to be found in other sections of the warmongering press.

Sports has fast become such a powerful opium that untold millions of American workers can recite the current baseball batting averages with a much greater

fluency than they might attain in listing averages of profits of the warmaking industrialists of our country. The formula from the warmakers' point of view is simple. Pick a team, root for them as you did your high school team; follow their fortunes and misfortunes throughout the season and DON'T turn your sports page over lest you might hit the financial pages where it says that "General Motors today announced net earnings of \$821,115,724 during 1950, the highest profit ever reported by any corporation in the world." It therefore ceases to be "sports for sports sake" but rather "sports for escape" from the real problem of life and death.

However, if my remarks would lead one to believe that I advocate doing away with a sports page in our paper, such is not the case. The "Daily" has managed to bring

ED. NOTE: LMT asks some interesting questions. Disagree with some of his points and a sort of talking-down-to-the-workers-about-sports approach. Hope to answer the final meaningful question in the wrap up articles next week. Thanks for joining Alumnus, Ventator and the others in contributing to the discussion.

the political class viewpoint to the sports page in sharp contrast to the capitalist press which does its utmost to ignore the corruption of our free enterprise system which spills out of the sports section on occasions such as the recent basketball scandals, the fight for Negro participation in all sports, the corruption of international Olympic officials, etc. We might even stretch the class angle to whether Joe DiMaggio should get \$100,000 or \$125,000 for his talents. Our paper has done well in discussion of all of these issues and I fervently hope that all progressives read the sport pages so that in relaxed lunch-time conversations in their shops they are not isolated and silently befuddled when the workers' gab-session turns to the current pennant races. To illustrate my point I might recount a recent experience.

A few minutes prior to a meeting of a local CRC I entered and enthusiastically asked "Did you hear about Don Newcombe?" There was a silence and the perplexed expression on the face of one of the leaders present indicated the answer. Then, fearing he had missed some important late development he confessed, "I must admit I haven't heard of the case. What is it about?" When I men-

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

'Noted Historian' Turns to Sports

THAT NOTED HISTORIAN (It says so right under his byline in the New York Post) Arthur Schlesinger Jr. has dipped into the world of international sports, with results that could have been predicted to the one thousandth of a millimeter. The closest this guy had previously come to the realm of athletics and athletes was in his authorship of a book called "The Vital Center." This, however, was not an appreciation of the defensive role of the hard working modern line backer. It referred to a political position carefully centered between MacArthur and Charles E. Wilson.

In his column on sports, the noted historian follows closely the general formula used by his noted editor and paymaster. He opens fire with something that sounds liberal. In this case he is audaciously berating Avery Brundage, the old discredited America Firster, and the taking of a track team down to dictator Peron's Argentina. This theme takes Schlesinger through about one-third of his column. Then he rolls up his sleeves and winds up attacking sports in the Soviet Union, China, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary and sneering lustily at the very idea of friendly international competition with the socialist countries.

It should be noted that the noted historian displays much more gusto in the final two thirds of his column attacking socialism and peace than in his opening tip of the hat.

HE GLOATS OVER the "trouble in the Soviet sphere." The New York Post, he says, "has already pointed out the explosive results of the tour of the Russian basketball team to Communist China." The reference here is to a typical boyscout editorial in the Post based on reports issued from Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters in Formosa. Great fun. Real authentic. Like Ninotchka.

The Noted Historian doesn't stop to dwell on the notable historic fact that in 1951 the Soviet Union is sending basketball teams to New China while we are sending MacArthur and his bombers.

Schlesinger then reports learnedly that Czechoslovakia has jailed some of its former hockey stars. Since the heading of his column is "History of the Week", you would easily think this just happened. The jailings of the guys who were reached by the waving of the green took place over a year ago, and in the meanwhile Czechoslovakia not only has a varsity team which is winning games against European competition, but is embarked on a sports program where there are three times as many hockey teams now as before the people took over.

Here's the payoff. Schlesinger moves to Hungary (where for the first time there are sports for the people, and not for the privileged few of Horthy's fascist, anti-Semitic regime). He writes gleefully that a few months ago, the Hungarian Trade Union Council condemned "dangerous signs in the field of football where the bourgeois, capitalist spirit is still predominant and our players still think of what they can earn in terms of business." This, the Trade Union Council went on to say, "obstructs the development of socialist sports."

"So socialist sport," jeers Schlesinger, "has now been enshrined along with socialist music and socialist science in the fantastic world of Josef Stalin."

BY THE WAY, Schlesinger, would it have been a good thing or a bad thing if some important organization in our country comparable to the Hungarian Trade Union Council had issued a serious warning about "dangerous signs in the field of basketball where the . . . capitalist spirit is . . . predominant and our players think of what they can earn in terms of business?"

We'll leave our shabby phony of a "historian" to the "rational world" of Costello, bookies, point spreads in the New York Post, dumps, fixes, gangster-appointed mayors, Hanley letters, McCarthy, Truman witch hunts, resigning cops, record General Motors and duPont profits, school building graft, gambling syndicates and Scollozos.

We'll just keep talking up the queer notion of the "fantastic world" of socialism, decency and peace, thanks just the same. Yes, we'll even look forward to "socialist sports." Meaning honest sports played for sports sake and not the dollar, sports available equally to all our people.

P. S.

ODDLY ENOUGH for a noted historian, Mr. Schlesinger also has reference in his column to the Russian soccer team's "disastrous tour of England in 1945." I wonder what he means as historian by "disastrous." My historic recollection is that the Russian team amazed everyone by splitting even in four games with the best English teams, rated the world's strongest, on their own home grounds. Oh, maybe THAT'S what he meant by disastrous! Anyhow, this all leads into a cynical concluding chuckle at the "platitudes about sport creating good will among people or among nations." Next year is Olympic time at Helsinki. Never too early to start worrying about an international meeting which isn't concerned with war.

tioned that Newk had pitched a one hit shutout the discussion ended abruptly with me feeling as though I had that minute fallen from the planet Mars. I never inquired but I doubt that the guy knew who Don Newcombe is much less what a "one hit shutout" means. I have no doubt that if this leader in the fight for civil rights knew who Newcombe is and what a "one hit shutout" meant it would have helped him in fighting to end jimcrow.

Yes, in our everyday contact with people we must know the pulse of the people if we are to give guidance and leadership in preventing war and in the ever-growing struggles for democracy. And while we might remain

"ostrich-like" the fact remains that sports, with all of their corruptions, are an important part of that pulse in America.

Mr. Rodney, the baseball season will soon be here and with it the front page headline will read "Bombers Massacre Red Sox" while the fact that American bombers massacre Korean and Chinese people will be small news to the capitalist press. It will afford a welcome relief for the warmongers who would like us to forget that our boys as well as Chinese and Koreans are being needlessly killed. But what about the millions of American workers who support "America's National Pastime"? How do we figure that out Mr. Rodney?

L. M. T.